

A
NEW TREATISE
OF
ARCHITECTURE.
ACCORDING TO
VITRUVIUS.

Wherein is Discourfed of the five Orders of Columns, *viz*,
The TUSCAN, DORICK, IONICK, CORINTHIAN, and
COMPOSITE.

Divided into feven Chapters,

VVhich declare their different Proportions, Meafures, and proper Names,
according to the Practice of the Antient *Architects*, both *Greeks* and
Romans; as alfo of all their parts General and Particular: ne-
ceffary in the building of Temples, Churches, Palaces,
Castles, Fortrefles, and all other Buildings,
with their Dependants:

As Gates, Arches-Tryumphant, Fountains, Sepulchres, Chimneys, Crofsbard-Win-
dows, Portals, Plat-forms, and other Ornaments; ferving as well for the beau-
tifying of Buildings in Cities, as for neceffary Fortifications of them.

Designed by JULIAN MAHLERC, Lord of *Lignerou Mauleire, Broffandiere and Remanguis*.

Whereunto are added the feveral Meafures and Proportions of the famous Architects,
Scamozzi, Palladio, and Vignola: With fome Rules of Perspective,

The whole reprefented in fifty large Prints, enriched with the rareft Ornaments of
Antiquity, and Capitals of extraordinary greatnefs, with their Architraves,
Frieles, and Cornithes proportionable.

A work neceffary for Architects, Painters, Carvers, Engineers, Gold-fmiths, Mafons,
Carpenters, Brick-layers, Joyners; in general, for all that are concerned in the
famous Art of BUILDING.

Set forth in Englifh by *Robert Pricke*.

Licenfcd, May 27, 1669, ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

L O N D O N,
Printed by *J. Darby*, and are to be fold by *Robert Pricke*, at his Shop in *White-Crofs-Street*,
near *Cripple-gate*: Where likewife you may have choice of other Books and Prints, as
Maps, Copy-Books, Chimney-pieces, Ceiling-pieces, &c. 1 6 6 9.

glory is the Recognition of good Actions. And although they say of Virtue, that it is the Reward of Virtue, it is nevertheless very seldom that any man is induced to do well upon this Principle. Glory is rather his more pleasing and continual Object. He loves it, and by the effect of this love, he is enabled to perform the most difficult and dangerous Actions. He is therefore the person who is always carried on to undertake all that may enable him to possess the same. He becomes intemperate, he is prodigally courageous, he becomes prudent, and by a study of his own Weaknesses, he improves his Virtues, he prosecutes a thousand glorious Projects, and by this means he is enabled to possess this Glory. By this desire all men bend others from their Birth, towards Virtue. By this desire Jones have attained the Title of Valiant, the inclinations of the great Politicians. Many have embraced Learning, and according to the excellent notions of their mind, Jones have been praised for their Piety, and others have carried away the glory of being authors of the most useful Works. Some have been distinguished by their great Talents, and others by their Country, as much as they which they have undertaken, and as an Example to the rest of Mankind. I profess thee, Reader, is become of the number of those virtuous ones who do their own. The Actions of the great Men are so full of perfections, that they are almost always followed by others, and that he might render us due to his Profession, he followed Henry the Great neither for the sake of his Country, nor for the sake of his Religion, but for the sake of his own Honour. The great Men are so full of perfections, that they are almost always followed by others, and that he might render us due to his Profession, he followed Henry the Great neither for the sake of his Country, nor for the sake of his Religion, but for the sake of his own Honour. The great Men are so full of perfections, that they are almost always followed by others, and that he might render us due to his Profession, he followed Henry the Great neither for the sake of his Country, nor for the sake of his Religion, but for the sake of his own Honour.

To the Reader.

particular Members, according to that which hath been allowed them by the *Famous Modern Architects*, Scamozzi, Palladio, and Vignola: the one allowing more or less to the Pedestal, and the other to the neck top or point of the Column: As for the Architect, Priest, and Carpenter, whose each of them have studied how they might add the more comeliness therein. And because that the measures which they have observed are different, I supposed that if I should make to appear, in an Abstract at the end of the Book, a brief of the Resolution of each of them, I should be able to give some light to them which have not the whole knowledge thereof, and particularly to those which have not always at hand the Works of these diverse Architects, as well in respect of their rareness, as for those that have not the understanding of the Language in which the Originals are written: Translations being subject to Omissions or Augmentations: or else, that often to express some Section, or proper Name, they put in many needless words, which do more obstruct the Reader, than give him any true light: I mean such Translators as have no knowledge in Architecture: For to discourse well of this Subject, we must understand it rightly.

I have Composed a brief Inscription at the end of the Seventh Chapter of this Book, which directeth to the foresaid latter Plates, whereby their Measures are also described on the side of each Column, with a Scale of the models and parts which the Architects have used in measuring them, that I might show more distinctly all that dependeth thereon: for I know well, that when there is need of turning over a leaf to seek the inscription that is intended by some Figure or Letter-signification, one may be so troubled, that they can hardly find that which they had before their eyes: This also hath caused me to have the proportion of the Columns of this Book printed in one leaf, in a small size, that nothing thereof might be cut off, and that thereby might be seen altogether the whole Column in its proportion. And so much for that which concerneth the Augmentations of this Book.

But not to deprive them of the Glory to whom it is due, we are to know that Monsieur de Maucelerc hath followed the great Vitruvius: and that all which he hath written thereof, and brought into design, is nothing but a faithful demonstration of that which this chiefest of Architects hath discoursed thereon: He hath lost himself ability to illustrate his Precepts: He hath kept, throughout all, the justness of his Rules: and, neither diminishing nor adding any thing to his Instructions, he hath used them as the most solid Foundation he could build his Enterprise upon.



A

A New Treatise of the TUSCAN ORDER.

CHAP. I.



HE first Column, which is the *Tuscan*, is like unto a gross man, strong and well set, therefore it is call'd the *Rustick Work*. The height of this Column with the Pedestal, Architrave, Frieze, and Cornish, is divided into nine parts, whereof two shall be for the Pedestal: These two parts divided in six, one shall be for the Bass, the other for the Cornish. The four parts remaining, are to be drawn into a square, which are to be divided by two. Diagonal lines within this square, let a Circle be made, and within that Circle let another square likewise be made: and within this, let a Circle be made which shall be the thickness of the body of the Column below noted A: but the outward square shall be the breadth of the Plinth of the Bass, noted B. The thickness of the body above, shall be the square which is in the middle, to be divided into eight parts: whereof two shall be the diminishing of the body of the Column. The Projection of the Cornish of the Plinth, noted C, shall be divided into six parts: whereof one must project where the square must be, as you shall see it marked with a Cross on a right side. The Bass, on the left side, noted D, must be divided in two marked with a Cross on a right side. The other divided into four, the one shall be the Fillet above the Bass, the other shall be the Fillet below the Bass, the Fillet in the middle shall be the Fillet of the Plinth, noted E.

The Diameter of the Column below noted A, is to be divided into four parts, whereof one shall be for the Pedestal, and the other three for the Column. The thickness of the body above, shall be the square which is in the middle, to be divided into eight parts: whereof two shall be the diminishing of the body of the Column. The Projection of the Cornish of the Plinth, noted C, shall be divided into six parts: whereof one must project where the square must be, as you shall see it marked with a Cross on a right side. The Bass, on the left side, noted D, must be divided in two marked with a Cross on a right side. The other divided into four, the one shall be the Fillet above the Bass, the other shall be the Fillet below the Bass, the Fillet in the middle shall be the Fillet of the Plinth, noted E.

The Cornish of the Pedestal, on the left side, noted E, is divided into four parts, whereof one is to be given to Guts, two to the Plinth, the fourth to the Astragal. The Bass of the Column noted F, is to be set upon the Pedestal, as half the thickness of the Column, divided in two parts, whereof one shall be the Plinth; the other divided into three parts, whereof two are for the Thorus, and the part remaining for the Fillet: The Projection is as much as from the outward square unto the inward square: the Fillet must project one square beyond the Column, and the remainder must be for the Thorus. The height of the body of the Column noted G, is of six parts: whereof one is for the Capital, and the other five for the body of the Column below, and is divided into three parts, whereof one part is to be for the Abacus of the Capital, another for the Boulton: the part remaining for the Neck, the Eggs and Anchors, being divided into four parts, one part shall make the Fillet, the rest make the Eggs and Anchors. The Neck noted I, is divided in two parts, which is marked with two little Crosses, the one is the breadth of the Astragal: this Astragal again divide into three parts, whereof one shall be for the Fillet, the eighth part of the thickness of the body of the Column below, shall be the Projection of the Capital: the Astragal must project in a square: as may be seen more plainly in the great Capital following the projecting of the body of the Column noted K: it is made after this manner, The said Column in its length, between the Base of the Column and the Astragal, it shall be divided into six parts, whereof two shall remain below, and is the third part of the height: having made a division from the bottom to the top, you shall draw lines passing through on each side: and upon the line of the third part, you shall set a Compass compassing from one end to the other: apply the Compass to the side, and divide the Circle from one of the sides of the half Circle, unto the place where the Perpendicular line falleth off the Scapus or thickness of the Column above, until it be on the sixth part of the height, being on the Pedestal, where they divide the round of the side into four parts, which you shall make with lines across, as it appeareth in this Figure. Likewise you shall draw out of each part, a line proceeding upward, beginning on the outside, and reaching unto the sixth part of the body of the Column, and following the second and third of the lines to draw, each in his place: let the lines of the diminishing be drawn, proceeding across unto the other, and by this the body shall have its diminishing: and to render it more equal and pleasant to the eye, whereas the Circle is divided into four parts, divide the same space into 5, 6, 7 or 8, and the body of the Column likewise: for the more divisions you make thereof, the said diminishing will be the more equal and pleasing: but I would not make it into more than four: for to make the manner thereof more intelligible to those that have less skill in this Art, the which having practised in four divisions, will make the other more easy to them.

There is yet another manner of diminishing of Columns, which *Vitruvius* sets forth in his third Book, Chap. 2, which is made after this manner: it is, That each of those Columns which shall reach from the Bass unto the Capital, about fifteen foot of height, the Diameter of this Column below, ought to be divided into six parts: and of this it will suffice that the end above have five of them: Of those which shall be from fifteen to twenty foot, the greater end below shall be divided into six parts and a half, whereof you must allow five and an half for the end above: of another, which may have from twenty to thirty feet, let the Diameter below be divided into seven parts and an half, whereof there shall

The Diameter of the Column below noted A, is to be divided into four parts, whereof one shall be for the Pedestal, and the other three for the Column. The thickness of the body above, shall be the square which is in the middle, to be divided into eight parts: whereof two shall be the diminishing of the body of the Column. The Projection of the Cornish of the Plinth, noted C, shall be divided into six parts: whereof one must project where the square must be, as you shall see it marked with a Cross on a right side. The Bass, on the left side, noted D, must be divided in two marked with a Cross on a right side. The other divided into four, the one shall be the Fillet above the Bass, the other shall be the Fillet below the Bass, the Fillet in the middle shall be the Fillet of the Plinth, noted E.

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The manner of diminishing of Columns, which *Vitruvius* sets forth in his third Book, Chap. 2, which is made after this manner: it is, That each of those Columns which shall reach from the Bass unto the Capital, about fifteen foot of height, the Diameter of this Column below, ought to be divided into six parts: and of this it will suffice that the end above have five of them: Of those which shall be from fifteen to twenty foot, the greater end below shall be divided into six parts and a half, whereof you must allow five and an half for the end above: of another, which may have from twenty to thirty feet, let the Diameter below be divided into seven parts and an half, whereof there shall

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A New Treatise of the Tuscan Order.

Yet another
manner for
Columns of 30
feet, used 3.

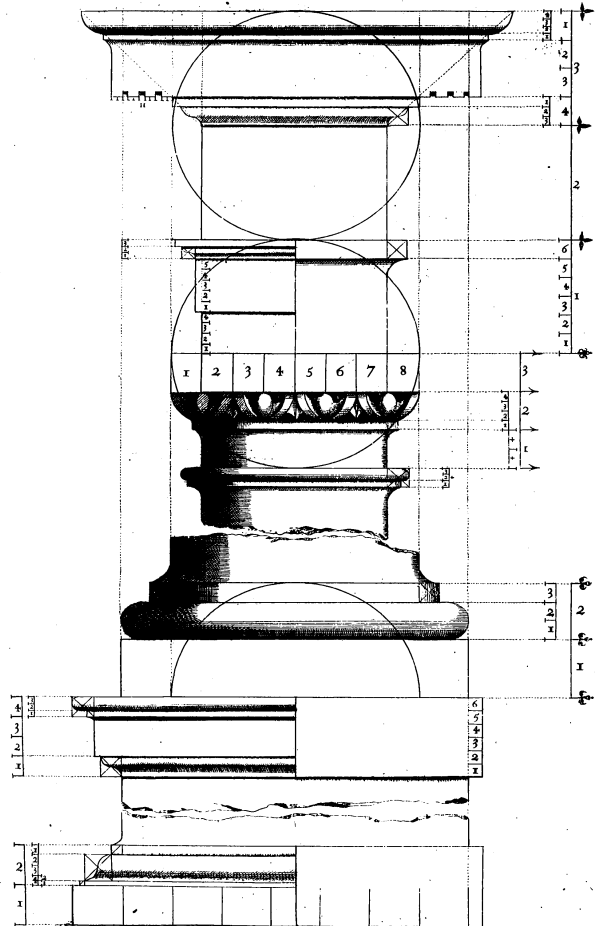
The height of
the bridge, no-
ted No.
The Precipitate
of the Cornish
in the left side,
noted No.

Here flourish the Antiquity of the Tulcan Column *fills in variant*. *hath been more used by*
Because the Tulcan Column is more grofs and stronger than any of the other followings, *hath been more used by*
the Ancients in Fortresses, because it is more fire, as being less charged with moisture, and *hath been more used by*
corrupted. *Pliny* the Historiographer speaks of its Antiquity, that the *Tulcan* was what at present inhabit the Coun-
try about *Flornice*, were descended from the *Greeks*, whereof the *Tulcan* was named *Derick*. Some Architects
do write, that this Column hath its name from a certain man named *Tulcan*, of whom, as they say, the *High Dutch*
Almaius are descended. But it is true, that the Tulcan is the thickest and strongest of all; by reason of its strength, it
has for it in the first place, as being the first of the Tulcan hath but six Diameters of its Body at the bottom
have for it in the first place, as being the first of the Tulcan hath but six Diameters of its Body at the bottom
have for it in the first place, as being the first of the Tulcan hath but six Diameters of its Body at the bottom

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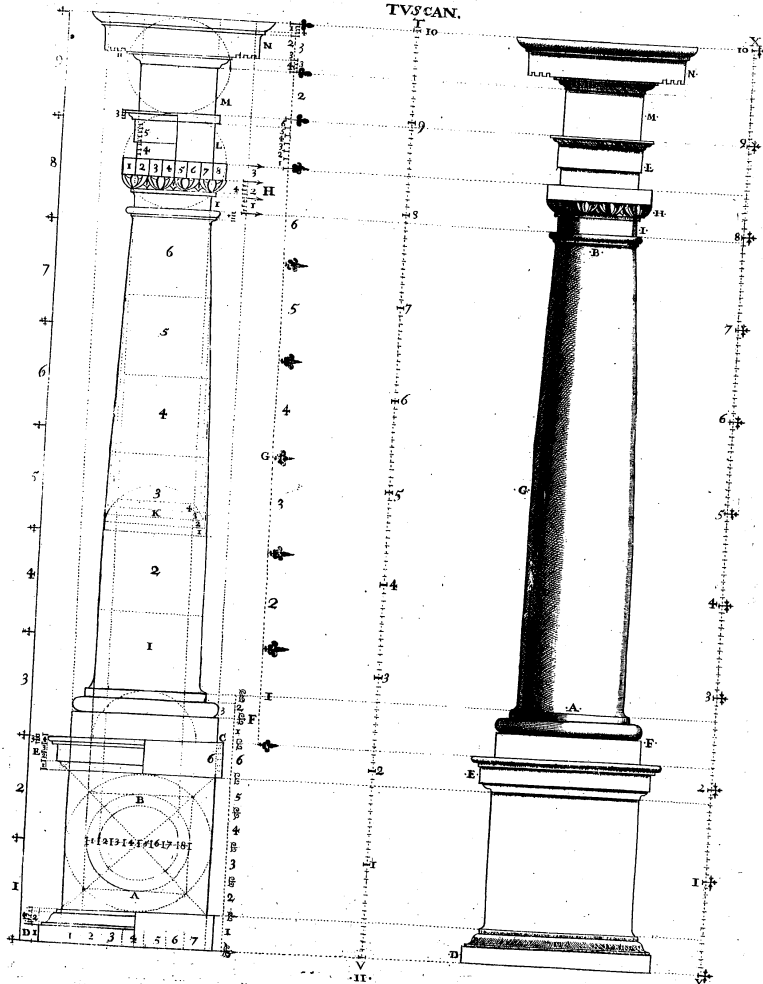
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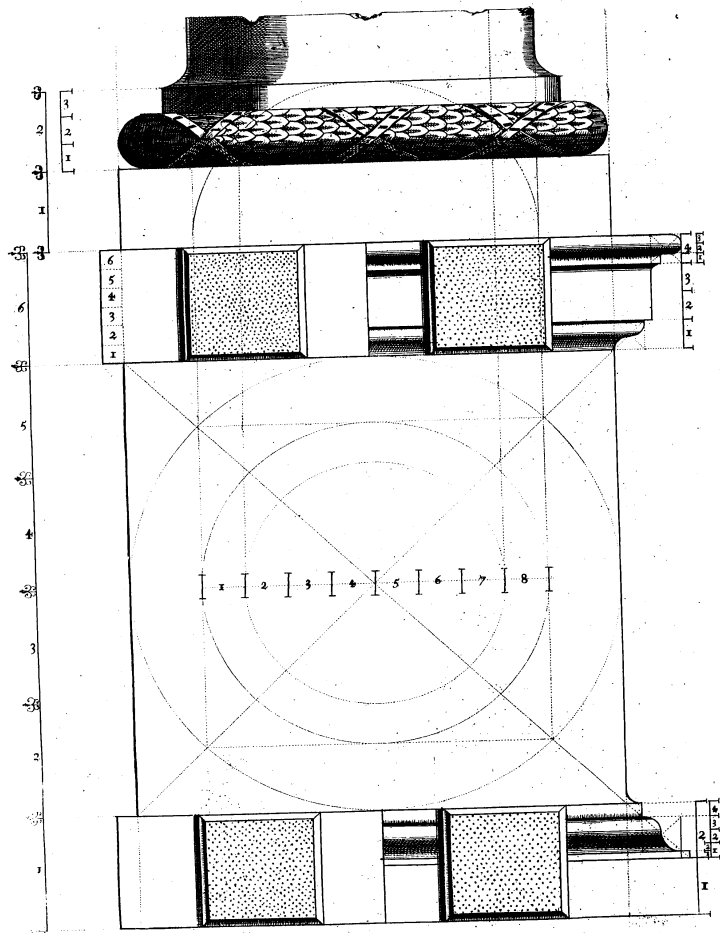
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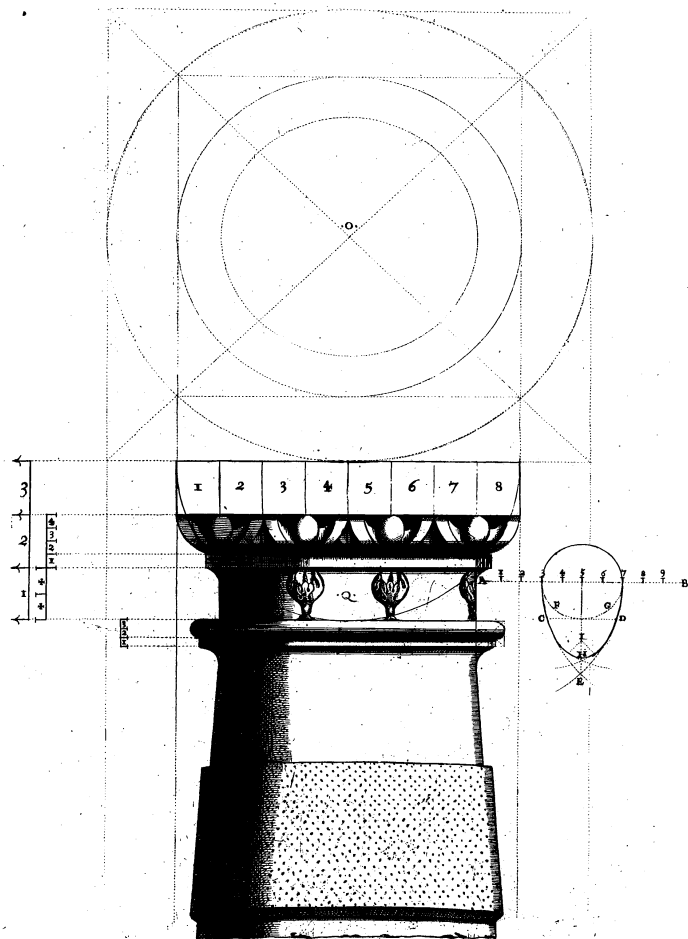
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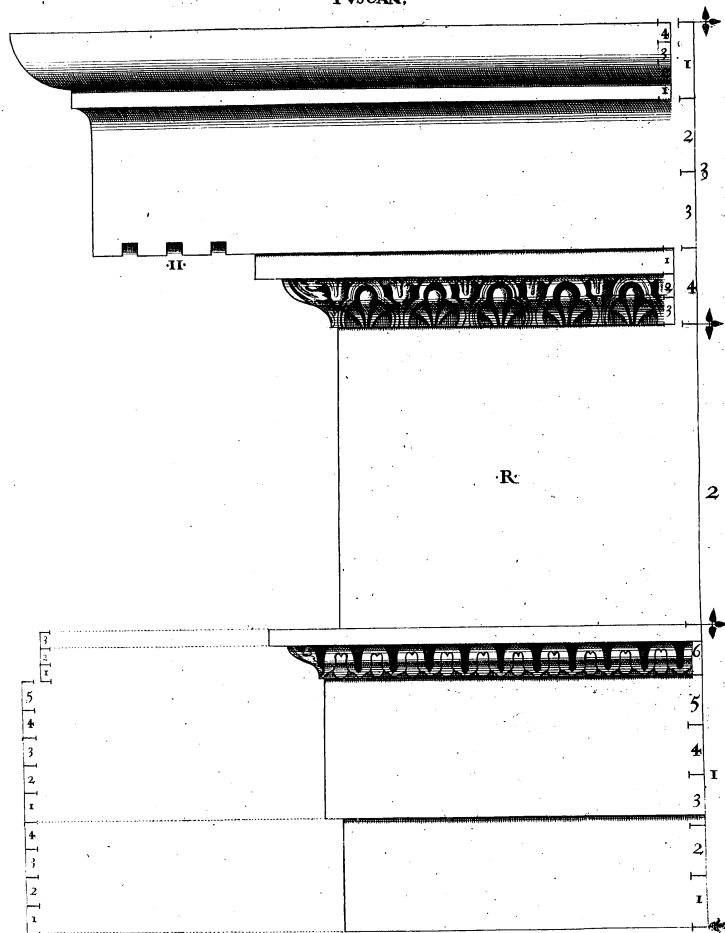
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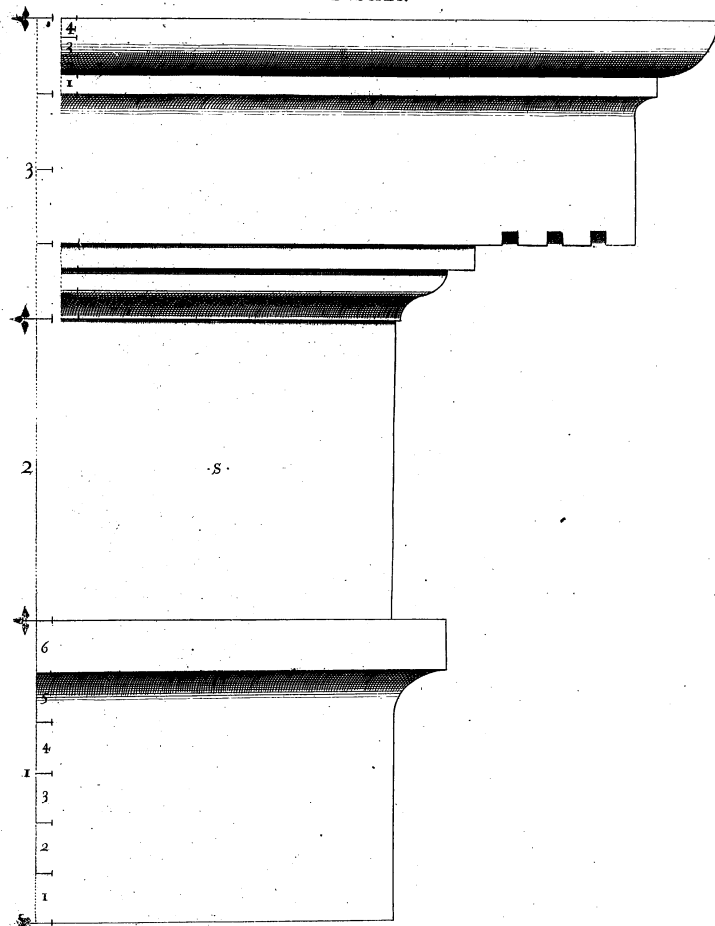
III.

TVSCAN.



V.

TVSCAN.



VI.

A New Treatise of the DORICK ORDER

CHAP. II.



THE second Column, which is the *Dorick*, is compared to a *Gyant*, because it is gross, strong, and robust: the height thereof is divided into eight parts, whereof two shall make the height of the *Pedestal*; these two divide into three others, the one for the thickness of the body of the Column below, and seven such parts shall make the height of it with its *Base* and *Capital*; and thus the Body noted A, with the *Pedestal* joyned to it, shall have in height ten parts: divide the thickness of the body into four parts, two of them being joyned thereto, do make the largeness of the *Pedestal*; and after you shall add to each side, one part for the *Projection* of the *Cornish* of the *Pedestal*. The height of the *Pedestal* noted B, is divided into seven parts, whereof the two outward do make the *Cornish* and *Base*; the five parts remaining shall make a square, according to the height of the *Pedestal*, *Cornish* and *Base*; the *Diagonal Line* thereof being erect, shall make the height of the *Pedestal* between the *Base* and *Cornish*. The *Base* on the right side noted C, divide into two parts, the left side noted D, which is of another fashion also, divide in two parts, whereof the one shall be the *Plinth*; the other likewise divide in two, whereof one part is for the *Thorus* below; the other is in a square: the *Projection* of the *Plinth*, shall be the sixth part of the largeness of each of *Pedestal*. The *Cornish* of the *Pedestal*, noted E, divide into five parts, one for the *Altragal* of the two for the *Cima*, and the two other for the *Plinth*, which divide again into three. The *Cornish* of the *Pedestal* on the left hand noted G, divide into four parts, one for the *Altragal*, two for the *Cima*, and the remainder for the *Square*. The *Base*, which is placed upon the *Pedestal*, noted H, is the half remaining divide into four, one part for the *Thorus* above, the remainder divide in two equal parts, one shall be for the *Thorus* below, the other for the *Scotia*: After having divided this into seven parts, one shall make each *Fillet*, with the which it is inclosed. The *Fillet* of the body below, noted I, shall be made after this manner: Divide the largeness of the body of the Column into four parts, take therefrom the half of one fourteenth part for the largeness, and the other half for the *Projection*: The *Projection* of the remainder shall be made, as it is noted in the *Ichonographia* of the body above the great *Capital*. The diminishing of the body of the Column, noted K, shall be of the one part, and of the other of a fourteenth part, as it is said before of the *Tuscan*, to the end that the height of the body may have twelve parts in thickness. The height of the *Capital*, noted L, is the half of the body below: divide it into three parts, one for the *Neck*, the other for the *Boulin*, and the third part again divide into three, two for the square, the third part of the square is the *Cinquantum*. The *Projection* of the *Capital*, noted M, shall be such as every part project into a square, over the *Capital*. Two of is the *Torus*, and hath as much *Projection*, as the body of the *Diminishing* of the *Plinth*, noted N. The height and division of the *Capital*, noted O, shall be the same as the *Projection* of the *Capital*, noted P. The height and division of the *Capital*, noted Q, shall be the same as the *Projection* of the *Capital*, noted R. The height and division of the *Capital*, noted S, shall be the same as the *Projection* of the *Capital*, noted T. The height and division of the *Capital*, noted U, shall be the same as the *Projection* of the *Capital*, noted V. The height and division of the *Capital*, noted W, shall be the same as the *Projection* of the *Capital*, noted X. The height and division of the *Capital*, noted Y, shall be the same as the *Projection* of the *Capital*, noted Z.

Above the *Frieze*, on the left side, is placed the *Cornish*, noted R: which is of the same height with the *Architrave*. The *Cornish* shall be divided into two parts, whereof the first is to be divided into four, one for the *Cinquantum*, two for the *Cima*, the rest for the *Plinth*, which is placed above. The second part divided into seven, is the O. G, which is set upon the *Cornish*, and one seventh part joyned thereto, shall be the *Fillet* upon the O. G; its *Projection* must be square. But the *Projection* of the *Cornish* above the *Cima*, is made in this manner: the *Architrave* divide into three parts, two shall be the *Projection* of the *Cima*. The right side, noted S, is made in this manner. Divide the *Architrave* in three parts: four such parts shall make the height of the *Frieze*, and the same height shall also be the *Cornish*. The tenth part of the *Frieze* shall be the *Fillet* above the *Triglyph*. But you shall divide the *Triglyph*, as it is said before in the *Triglyph* of the other side, noted O. This *Cornish* divide into nine parts, whereof two shall be for the two *Basia*: one part shall be allowed for the *Thorus* or *Boulin*: two to the *Modellans*, two to the *Crown*, two to the *Cima*: The *Modellans* divide into three, one part shall be for the O. G, which

A New Treatise of the Dorick Order.

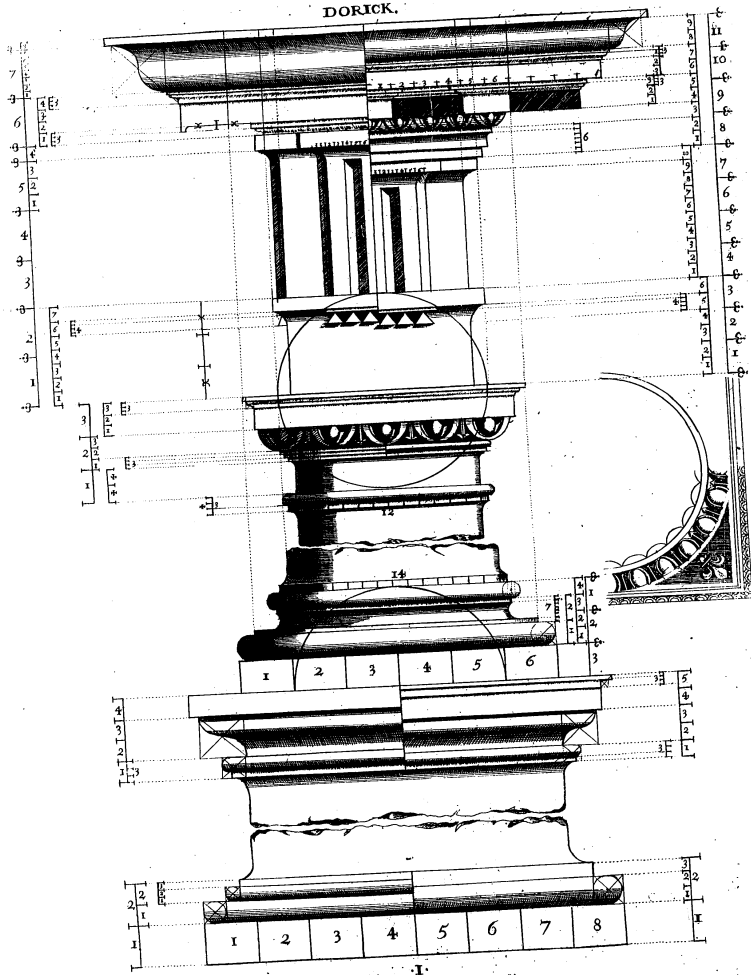
The manner of making the Plates, noted V.

The Antiquity of the Dorick Column, being the second in Order.

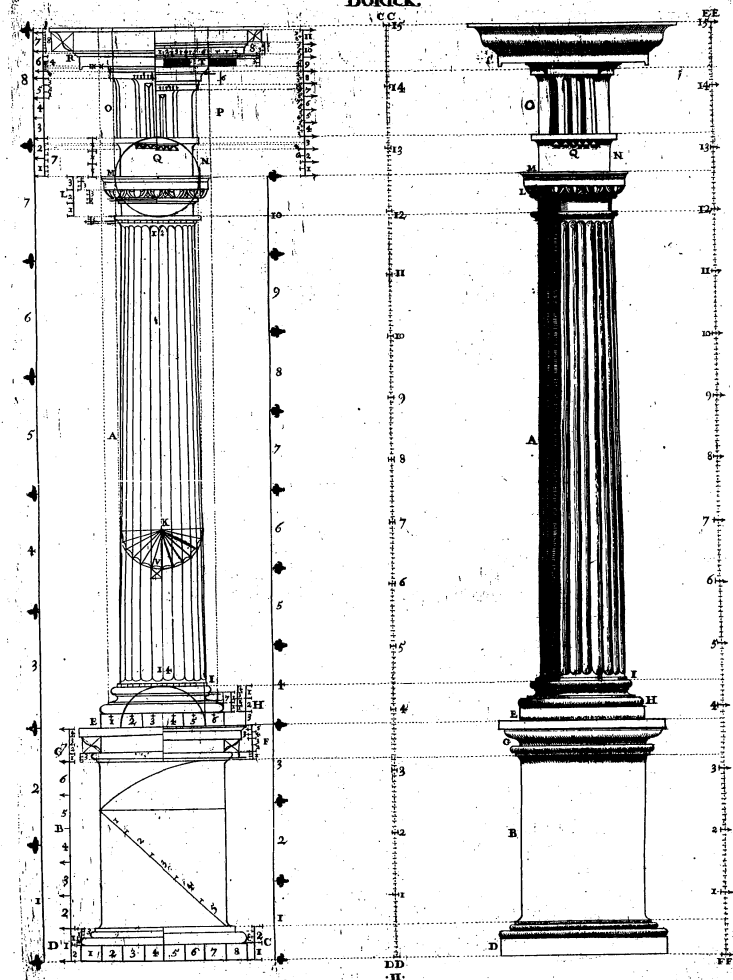
1. General Advertisement for ordinary Workmen, who have only the Use of the Rule and Compass.

10-10-68

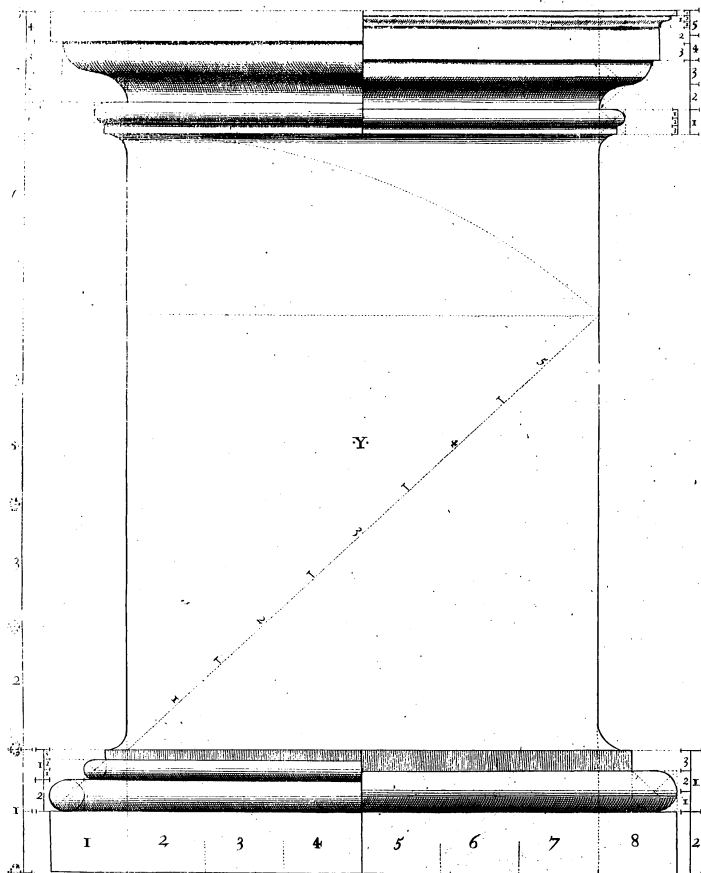
DORICK.



DORICK.

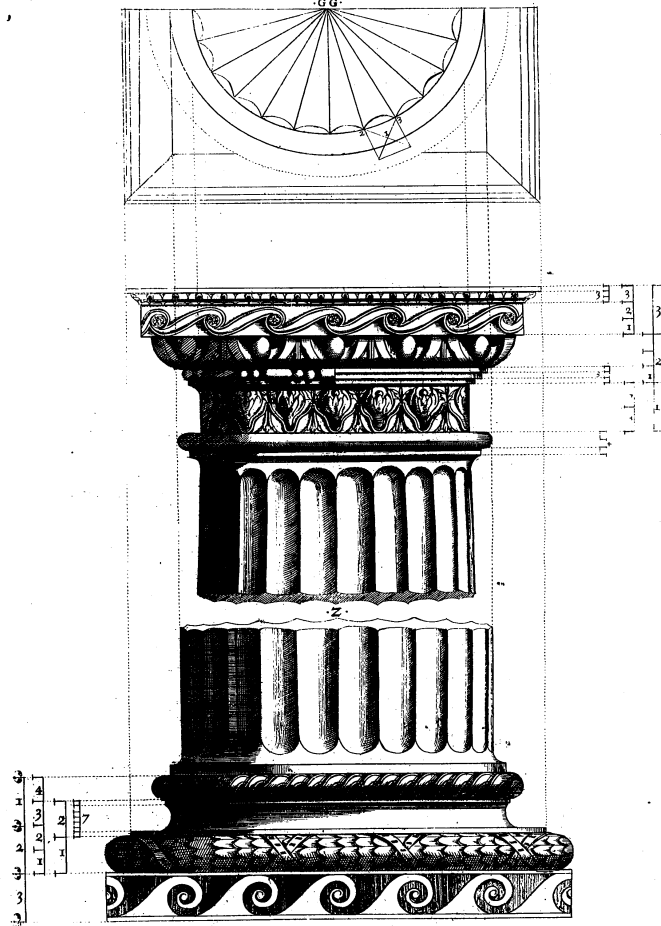


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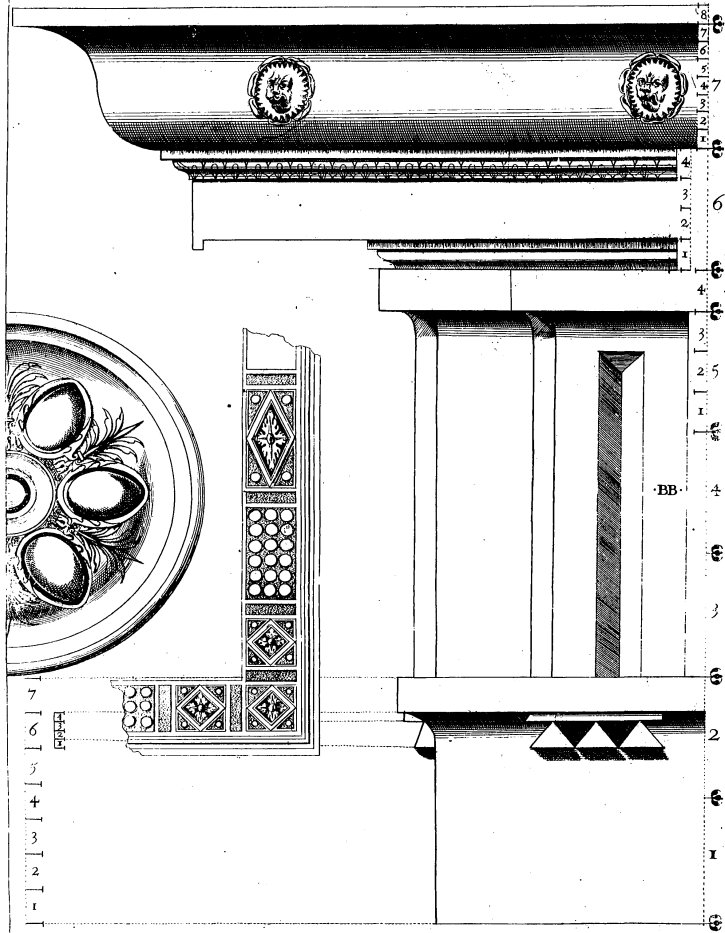
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DORICK.
GG.



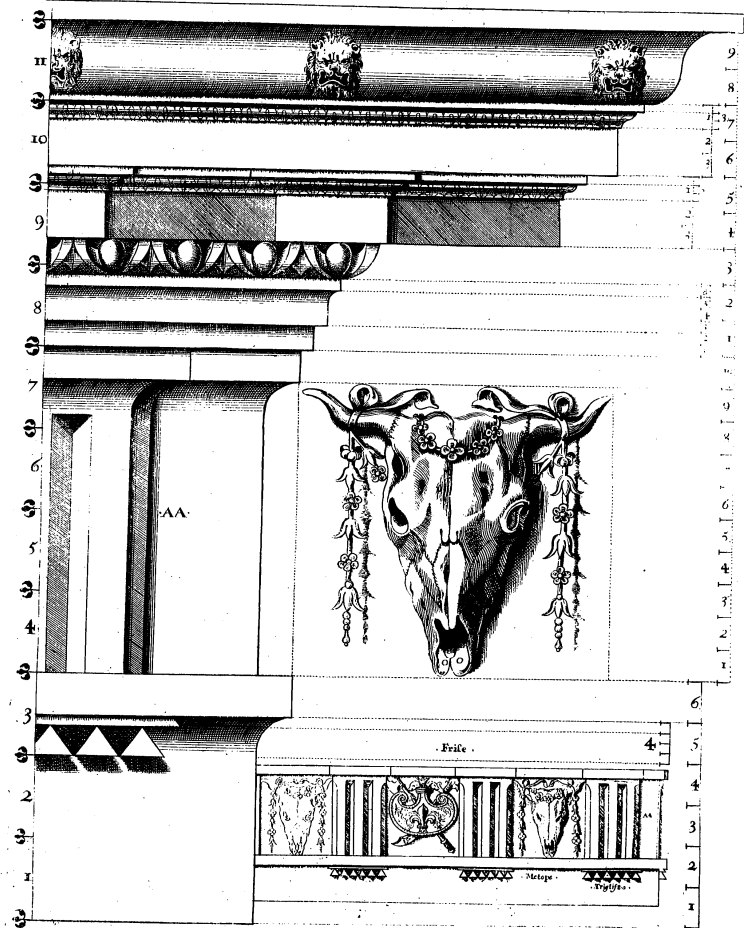
III.

DORICK.



IV.

DORICK.



VI.



A New Treatise of the

IONICK ORDER

Without the PEDESTAL

C H A P. III.



THE third Column, named *Ionick*, without its Pedestal, is made after the like-
ness of a Woman. The total height of the which, noted A, shall be divided
into seven parts, of the which one part noted by the *Italians* A, shall be divid-
ed into twenty two parts, which is the whole largeness of the Plinth; below
which twenty two parts shall be left to each side of the said Plinth, three
parts for its Projecure, together with the Base of the said Column; the six
parts remaining are for the thickness of the body of the Column, noted B:
the height of which, with the Base and Capital, hath eight times the thicknes
of the Column below. The Base, noted C, hath the same height of the body,
which is divided into three parts; whereof one is the height of the said Plinth; the two remaining
parts divide into seven parts, three for the upper Thorus; the rest divide into eight parts, two for
the two Astragals of the middle; and the half of one part shall be for each of the Fillets, which are
both upon the Plinth, and above and below the Astragals. That which is under the Thorus, shall
contain two parts of one of the said eight parts, as it is plainly shewed in the figure of the great Base
enriched, noted under its Plinth, and in the middle thereof with the letter D. The Fillet, which is
set over the Thorus of the Base of the Column, noted D, is made after this manner: divide the
breadth of the Body into 12 parts, one part of each side shall be the diminishing of the Column, and
the half of one part shall be the largeness of the Fillet and Projecure; the remaining parts shall have
their Projecure, as is shewed more plainly in the figure of the Base, being on the other side of this
said Column, set and figured in a greater form, which you shall find noted in its Plinth with N, ac-
cording to the frame of the Base enriched, as above described. On the top of the body of the Co-
lumn, is set the Capital marked E, which is made after this manner: Divide the largeness of the
Column below into eighteen parts, the which you shall set on the Abacus of the Capital, adding to each
side one half; but the Fillet, on which are the eighteen parts, ought to have the breadth of half one
of these parts, which maketh the Cima, so that it be large, one part and a half with the Fillet. Of
these eighteen parts of the Fillet, you shall apply nine to the side of the Capital, and shall distribute
them in such manner, that one part may be for the Cima, two for the Trochilus of the Voluts, two
for the Boulton, adorned with Eggs and Anchors; one for the Astragale, with Beads; and the three
parts remaining, for the half Circle below. Under the Scroll you shall take four of the eighteen parts
which maketh the Frieze; b ut on the top of the Column, you shall make an Astragale, which shall have
in height the twelfth part of the largeness of the Column; whereof the third part is the Fillet, the rest
for the Boulton, having the Projecure equal to the height: And for the plaine understanding of the
said Capital, I have made on the left side of this another in a greater proportion, by this means very
inelegible, the which you shall find noted in the middle of its Trochilus with O. The Scroll, noted
F, is made in the form and manner, as it is declared in the framing of the great Scroll of the Capital,
set and expressed on the right side of the said Column, noted by the said O, in its Trochilus. For
the diminishing of the body of the Column, noted G, from the Base below, divide it into six equal
parts, whereof you shall leave two, but from the second part of the Column below going upwards,
you shall draw on each side right lines, and traversing, by each part of these divisions, and after you
have drawn all these lines, you shall make upon the line of the second part, an half Circle, from one
end of the breadth of the third of the Column, unto the other. After this, you shall divide the Arch
of the Semi-circle, which is contained within the lines pressed upwards, into four equal parts, the which
you shall join together by crooked lines, so that the first and highest of them may touch the lines which are
erected from the twelfth part, in the place in which it maketh the Circle; and when this line, so erected,
cometh to touch the end of the sixth part of the Column, you shall draw also the lines from the other
Sections and Partitions of the Circle, and they shall agree with them. These lines being thus drawn,
you shall draw within the Semi-Circle, the lines of the diminishing, as it is to be seen in this figure. And
by this manner the Column may be diminished, as it is more largely declared in the first Chapter of
the said first Book, treating of the *Tuscan* Order. Over the Capital is placed the Architrave, noted H,
having the height of the half thickness of the Column below: This Architrave divide into seven
parts; let one be the Cima, so that the third thereof be for the Fillets the six parts remaining divide into
twelve, three parts for the Frieze below, four for the middle, and five for the upper, having their Projec-
ture and place as this figure sheweth. The Frieze, noted I, is of the same height with the Architrave,

The height of
the Column
without its more-
ters, noted A.

The height of
the body of the
Column, noted B.

The height of
the thickness of
the body of the
Column, noted C.

The division
of the height of
the Capital, noted
D.

The manner in
which the Capital
is made, as it
is noted E.

The manner of
forming the
Scroll of the
Capital, noted
F.

The diminu-
ishing of the
body of the Co-
lumn, noted G.

11

have,

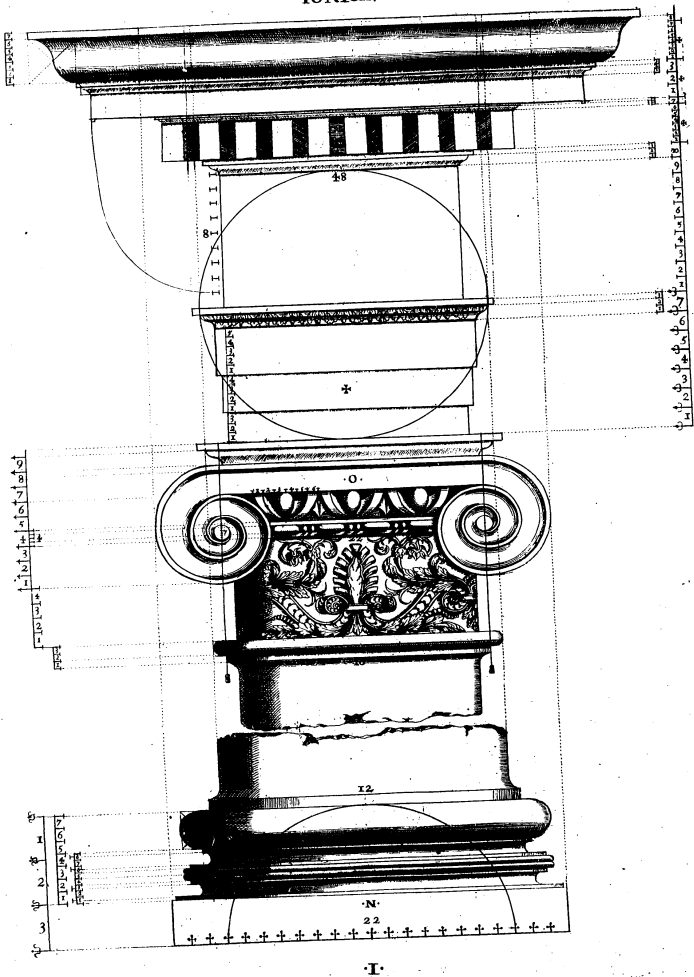
A Treatise of the Ionick Order Without the Pedestal.

trave, and is divided into nine parts, one of them is the little Sima under the Teeth and Dentiles; the third of the remainder is for the Filler: the two other parts make the Sima; over the Sima are placed the Teeth and Dentiles, noted K on the side, whose height is equal to the Face of the middle of the Architrave: the Projecture agreeth with the height: their breadth is the half of the height, and two thirds of the largeness make the spaces which is between them two. To the Teeth and Dentiles, add a little Cinatum, which is to be as high as one sixth part of one of the Teeth and Dentiles: the third thereof is the Filler, the remainder is the Sima, which ought to project in a square. Afterward the Corona is made, noted L, which is as high as the Face of the middle of the Architrave: the third thereof is the Cina, and the rest the O. G., the Projecture thereof is equal to the distance that there is of the Frieze, to the end of the said Teeth and Dentiles, as it is shewed by the figures of them, noted M. Upon the Corona, they set the O. G. noted M, which is as high as the height of the lesser Cinatum, which is marked with a Cross: a seventh part of which being joyned thereto, is for the Filler, the remainder for the Cina: The Projecture of the Filler shall be equal to the height. If you would flute the Column, you shall divide the circumference of it into 24 parts: one of them divide into five, whereof one fifth is the Flute, and the remainder shall be for the Strix: and this being done, you have accomplished the true Symmetry and proportion of this Column, according to the custom which the most excellent antient *Romans*, and other excellent Common-Wealths have made use of.

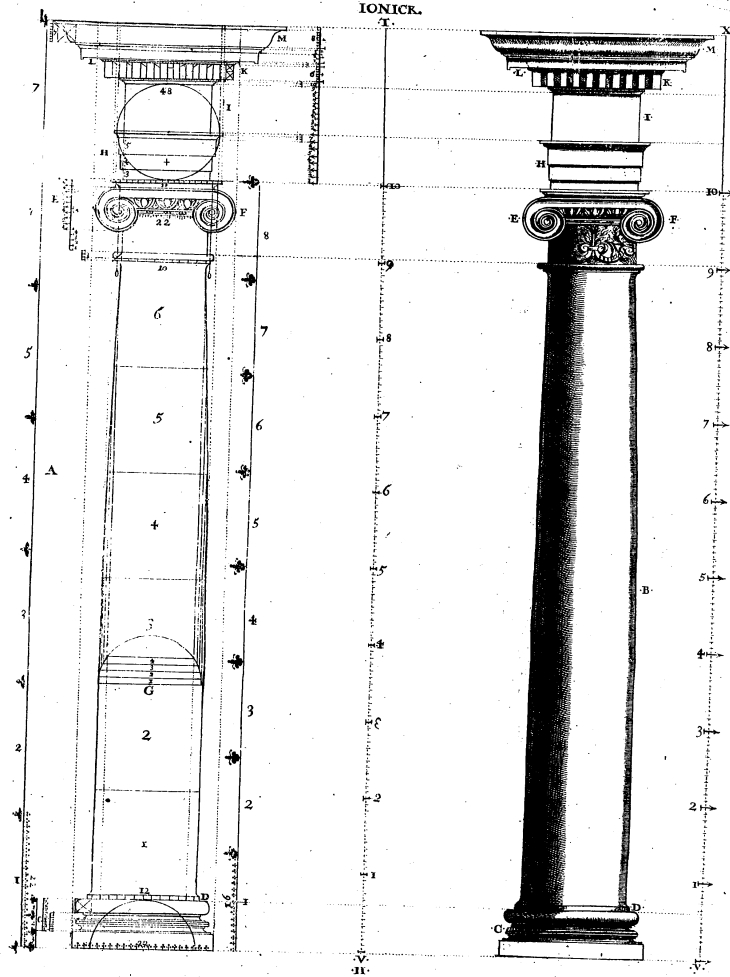
And for the more large declaration, to put in practice the members of the said Column here above described and particularized; in the two next Portraits of the *Ionick* Order with the Pedestal, may be seen in the two pages following in a great proportion, a Base and Capital adorned with their Enrichments, and the Ichonography or Plan. By the means of which Capital and Base enriched, the curious Artist shall be largely instructed how to adorn the said particular Members, whensoever it shall be fit for him to use them, and occasions shall offer themselves: the which Base is noted under its Plinth, and in the middle of it with P: and above the Base, you may find the Scroll designed at large, according to the Rule of *Vignola*, and it is made as it is here described: you must draw a perpendicular line, called by him *Catetus*, and divide it into fifteen equal parts, whereof nine shall be for the part above, and seven for the part below: and the separation A, shall be the Center of the Scroll: Alter you must draw three other lines traversing, which shall divide the Center, and part its Circumference into eight parts: and then make the Triangle, as it is here on the side easie enough to be understood without any other description: only I shall say, That its line B C, shall have the nine parts heretofore named, and the line C D the seven parts: the other lines, without measures, do finish the Triangle, in which you must make the 25 figures, which are to serve for the proportion, as it is done on the side of the great *Ionick* Base.

Having drawn your *Catetus*, which being divided into 25 parts, as was said before, place the Center of the eye of the Scroll upon seven parts upwards, and about that Center describe a Circle, whose half Diameter must be one part: this Circle shall be the eye of the Scroll: then draw a straight line through the Center, which must cut the *Catetus* at right Angles: this divides the eye into four equal parts or Quadrants: then divide the Quadrant in two equal parts, and through the two opposite divisions, draw straight lines, which must be continued out to a convenient length, as it may contain the breadth of the Scroll in that place: so you have the eye divided into eight equal parts: then set the foot of your Compasses on the point C of the Triangle, and carry the other foot, to the division marked 1: then remove your Compasses with that distance to the Scroll, and set one foot in the middle of the eye of the Scroll at the Center, noted A, and the other foot to the top of the *Catetus* to the figure 2: this being done, remove your Compasses to the Scale again, and placing one foot in the Center of the eye, as before, remove the other to the division, noted 3. Then remove your Compasses again to the Scroll, and place one foot on the Center, noted A, as before, then draw the other foot to the second line, and it will fall where the figure of 2 is: Then remove your Compasses to the Scale again, placing one foot on the Center, noted C, as before: and the other guide to the figure 3: then carry your Compasses in the same distance again to the Scroll, placing one foot at the Center A, as aforesaid, directing the other foot to the third line, and it will fall on the figure 3: then remove your Compasses again to the Scale, as before, placing one foot on the Center C, and the other on the figure 4, removing your Compasses to the Scroll, placing one foot on the Center, noted A, as aforesaid, guiding the other foot to the fourth line, and it will just reach the point marked 4: then remove again the Compasses to the Scale, placing one foot on the Center, the other on the division marked 5: then remove that to the Scroll, as aforesaid: So you must do by the sixth, seventh and eighth, and so to all the rest, till you come to the number 25, as you may see over the great *Ionick* Base, noted under the Plinth with the letter P.

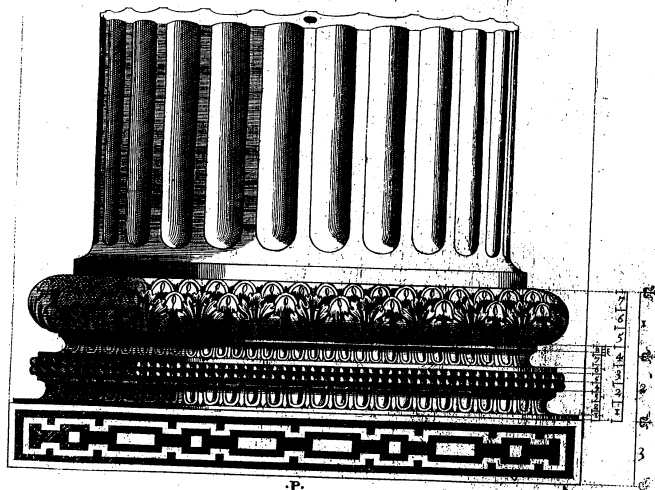
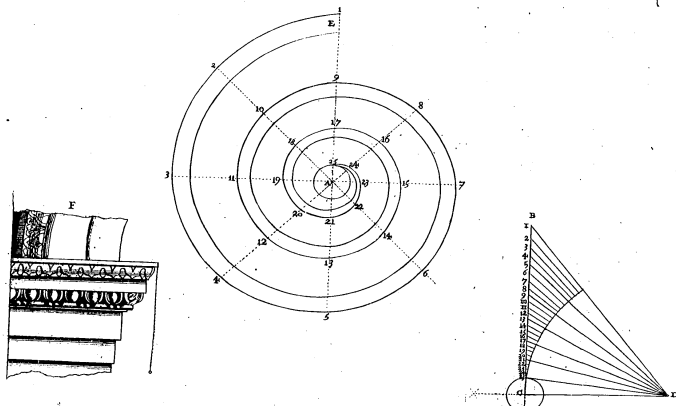
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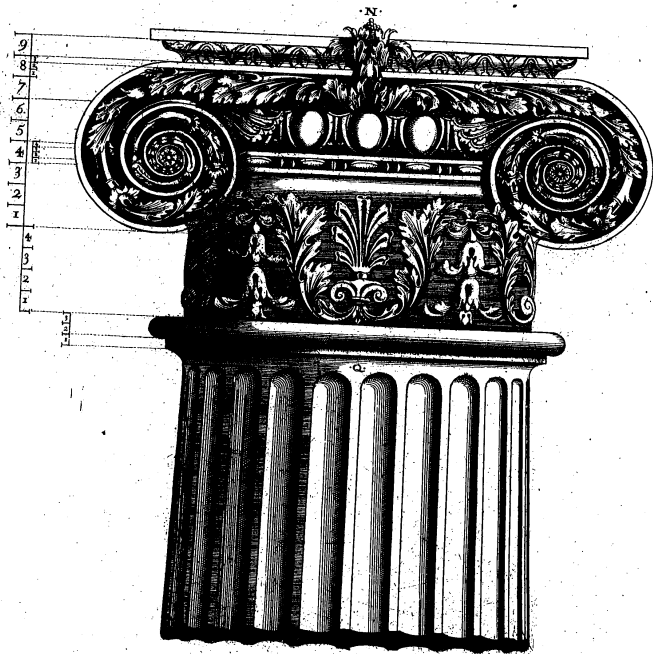
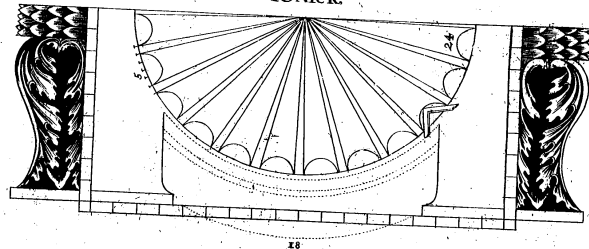


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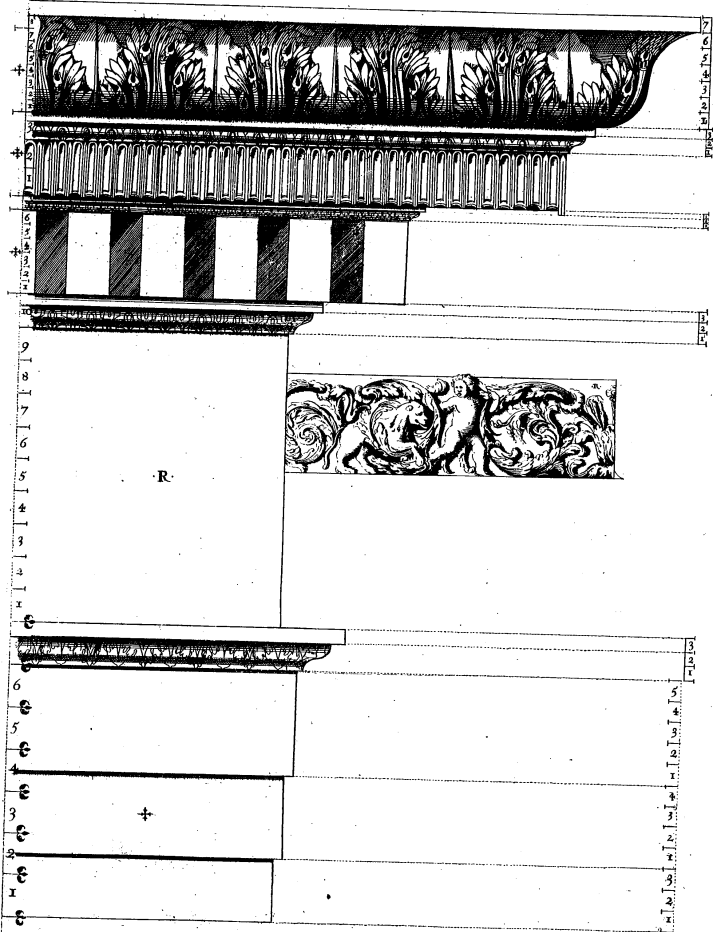
·P·
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A New Treatise of the IONICK ORDER

Without the PEDESTAL

CHAP. III.



THE third Column, named *Ionick*, without its Pedestal, is made after the likeness of a Woman. The total height of the which, noted A, shall be divided into seven parts, of the which one part noted by the *Italian* A, shall be divided into twenty two parts; which is the whole largeness of the Plinth below which twenty two parts there shall be left to each side of the said Plinth, three parts for its Projecture, together with the Base of the said Column; the six parts remaining are for the thickness of the body of the Column; noted B: the height of which, with the Base and Capital, hath eight times the thickness of the Column below. The Base, noted C, hath the half height of the body, which is divided into three parts; whereof one is the height of the said Plinth; the two remaining both upon the Plinth, and above and below the Atragale. That which is under the Thorus, which are contain two parts of one of the said eight parts, as it is plainly shewed in the figure of the great Base set over the Thorus of the Base of the Column, noted D. The Filler, which is breadth of the Body into 12 parts, one part of each side shall be the diminishing of the Column, and the half of one part shall be the largeness of the Filler and Projecture; the remaining parts shall have their Projecture, as is shewed more plainly in the figure of the Base, being on the other side of this said Column, set and figured in a greater form, which you shall find noted in its Plinth with N, according to the frame of the Base enriched, as above described. On the top of the body of the Column, is set the Capital marked E, which is made after this manner: Divide the largeness of the side one half; but the Filler, on which are the eighteen parts, ought to have the breadth of half one of these parts, which maketh the Cima, so that it be large, one part and a half, with the Filler, O these eighteen parts of the Filler, you shall apply nine to the side of the Capital, and shall distribute them in such manner, that one part may be for the Cima, two for the Trochilus of the Voluta, two for the Boulton, adorned with Egs and Anthers; one for the Atragale, with Beads; and the three parts remaining for the half Circle below. Under the Scroll you shall take four of the eighteen parts in height the twelfth part of the largeness of the Column; whereof the third part is the Filler, the rest said Capital, I have made on the left side of this another in its Trochilus with O. The Scroll, noted F, is made in the form and manner, as it is declared in the framing of the great Scroll of the Capital, set and expressed on the right side of the said Column, noted by the said O, in its Trochilus. For the diminishing of the body of the Column, noted G, from the Base below, divide it into six equal parts, whereof you shall leave two; but from the second part of the Column below going upwards, you shall draw on each side right lines, and travelling, by each part of these divisions, and after you have drawn all these lines, you shall make upon the line of the second part, an half Circle, from one end of the breadth of the third of the Column, unto the other. After this, you shall divide the Arch of the Semi-circle, which is contained within the lines spread upwards, into four equal parts, the which you shall join together by cross lines, so that the first and highest of them may touch the lines which are erected from the twelfth part, in the place in which it maketh the Circle; and when this line is erected, cometh to touch the end of the sixth part of the Column, you shall draw also the lines from the other Sections and Partitions of the Circle, and they shall agree with these. These lines being thus drawn, you shall draw within the Semi-Circle, the lines of the diminishing as is to be seen in this Figure. And by this manner the Column may be diminished, as it is more largely declared in the first Chapter of the said first Book, treating of the *Tuscan* Order. Over the Capital is placed the Architrave, noted H, having the height of the half thickness of the Column below: This Architrave divide into seven parts; let one be the Cima, so that the third thereof be for the Filler; the six parts remaining divide into twelve, three parts for the Fascia below, four for the middle, and five for the upper, having their Projecture and place as this figure sheweth. The Frieze, noted I, is of the same height with the Architrave.

The height of the Column with its mouldings, marked A.

The height of the body of the Column, marked B.

The height of the Base of the Column, marked C.

The drawing of the Filler which is set on the Base of the Column, marked D.

The manner to make the frame of the Ionic Capital as it is noted E.

The manner of framing the Scroll of the Capital, marked O.

The diminishing of the body of the Column, marked G.

The drawing of the Architrave, marked H.

The drawing of the Frieze, marked I.

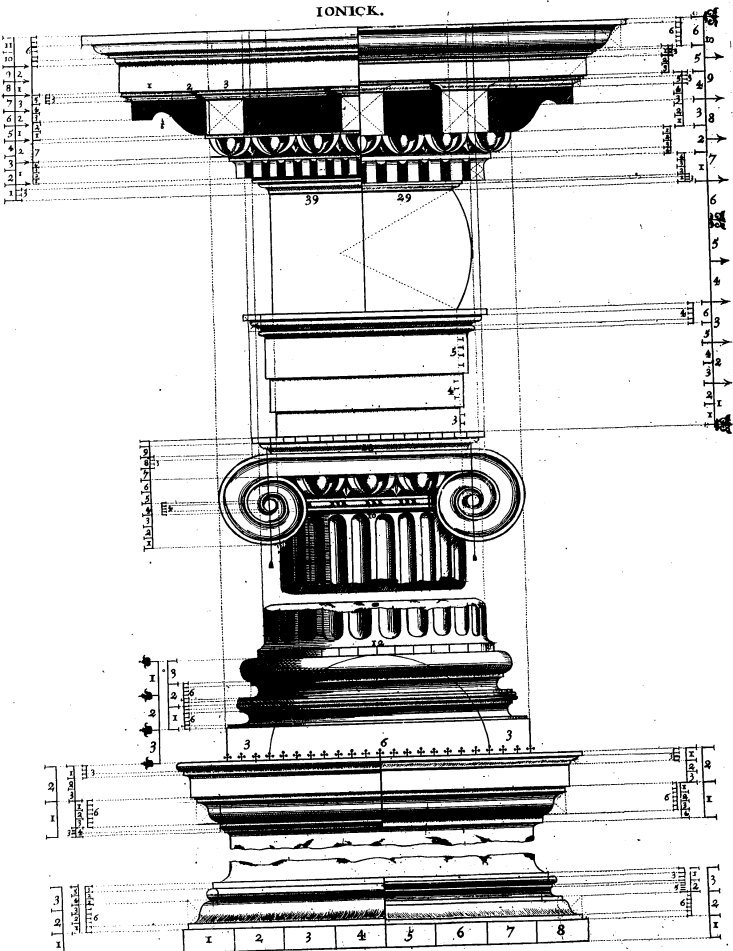
A Treatise of the Ionick Order without the Pedestal.

trave, and is divided into nine parts, one of them is the little *Sima* under the Teeth and Dentils; the third of the remainder is for the Fillet: the two other parts make the *Sima* over the *Soma* are placed of the Architrave: the Projecture agreeth with the height: the breadth is equal to the height, and two thirds of the largeness make the space which is between them two. To the Teeth and Dentils, add a little *Cinatum*, which is to be as high as one sixth part of one of the Teeth and Dentils: the third thereof is the Fillet, the remainder is the *Sima*, which ought to project in a square. Afterward the Corona is made, noted L, which is as high as the *Facia* of the midit of the Architrave: the third thereof is the *Cima*, and the rest the O, G, the Projecture thereof is equal to the distance that there is of the Priele, to the end of the said Teeth and Dentils, as it is shewed by the figures of them, noted M. Upon the Corona, they set the O, G, noted M, which is as high as the height of the lesser *Facia* of the Architrave, the which is marked with a Cross: a seventh part of the which being payed thereto, B for the Fillet, the remainder for the *Cima*: The Projecture of the Fillet shall be equal to the height. If you would flute the Column, you shall divide the circumference of it into 24 parts: one of them divide into five, whereof one fifth is the Flute, and the re-portion of this Column, according to the custom which the most excellent ancient *Romans*, and other excellent Common-Wealths have made use of.

And for the more large declaration, to put in practice the members of the said Column here above described and particularized; in the two next Portraits of the *Ionick* Order with the Pedestal, may be seen in the two pages following in a great proportion, a Base and Capital adorned with their Enrichments, and the *Ichonography* or Plain. By the means of which Capital and Base enriched, the be fit for him to use them, and occasions shall offer themselves; the which Base is noted under its according to the Rule of *Pignola*, and it is made as it is here described: you must draw a perpendicular line, called by him *Cubitus*, and divide it into sixteen equal parts, whereof nine shall be for the After you must draw three other lines traversing, which shall divide the Center, and part its Circumfered without any other description; only I shall say, That its line B C, shall have the nine parts the Triangle, in which you must make the 25 figures, which are to serve for the proportion, as it is done on the side of the great *Ionick* Base.

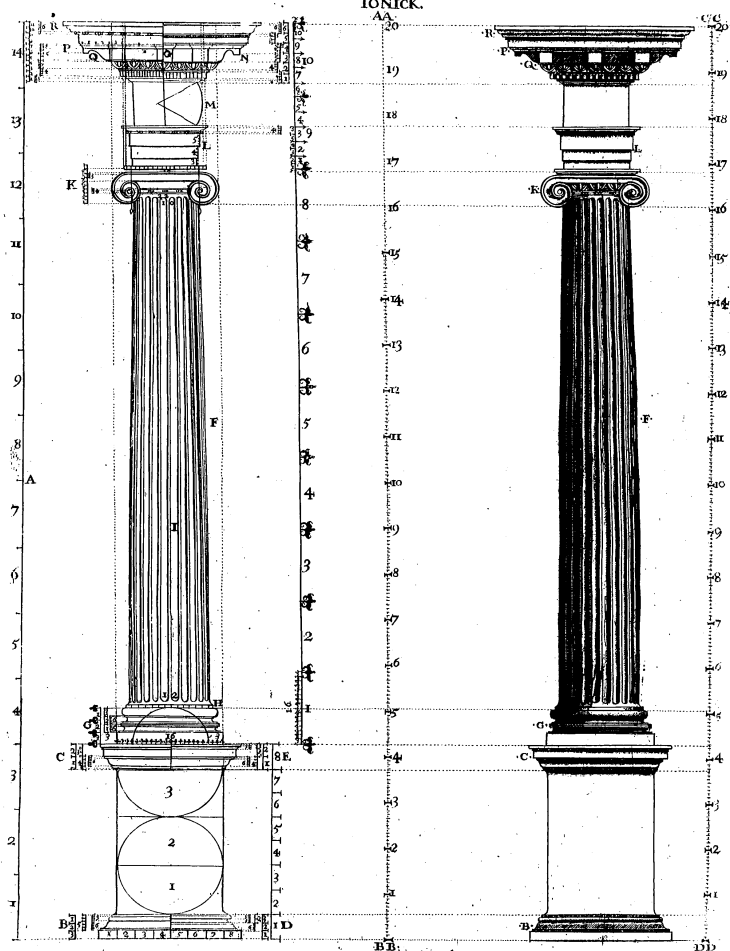
Having drawn your *Cubitus*, which being divided into 25 parts; as was said before, place the Center of the eye of the Scroll upon seven parts upwards, and about that Center describe a Circle, whose half Diameter must be one part: this Circle shall be the eye of the Scroll; then draw a Circle Ine through the Center, which must cut the *Cubitus* at right Angles: this divides the eye into four equal parts or Quadrants; then divide the Quadrant in two equal parts, and through the two opposite divisions, draw straight lines, which must be continued out to a convenient length, as it may contain the foot of your Compasses on the point C of the Triangle, and carry the other foot to the division of the eye of the Scroll in that place: so you have the eye divided into eight equal parts: then set marked 1; then remove your Compasses with that distance to the Scroll, and set one foot in the middle of the eye of the Scroll at the Center, noted A, and the other foot to the top of the *Cubitus* to the figure 1; this being done, remove your Compasses to the Scale again, and placing one foot in the Center of the eye, as before, remove the other to the division, noted A. Then remove your Compasses again to the Scroll, and place one foot on the Center, noted A, as before, then direct the other foot to the second line, and it will fall where the figure of 2 is: Then remove your Compasses to the Scale again, placing one foot on the Center, noted A, and the other guide to the figure 3: then carry your Compasses in the same distance again to the Scroll, placing one foot at the Center A, as aforesaid, directing the other foot to the third line, and it will fall on the figure 3: then remove your Compasses again to the Scale, as before, placing one foot on the Center A, and the other as aforesaid, guiding the other foot to the fourth line, and it will just reach the point marked 4; then remove again the Compasses to the Scale, placing one foot on the Center, the other on the division, marked 5; then remove that to the Scroll, as aforesaid: So you must do by the sixth, seventh and eighth, and to all the rest, till you come to the number 25; as you may see over the great *Ionick* Base, noted under the Plinth with the letter L.

IONICK.



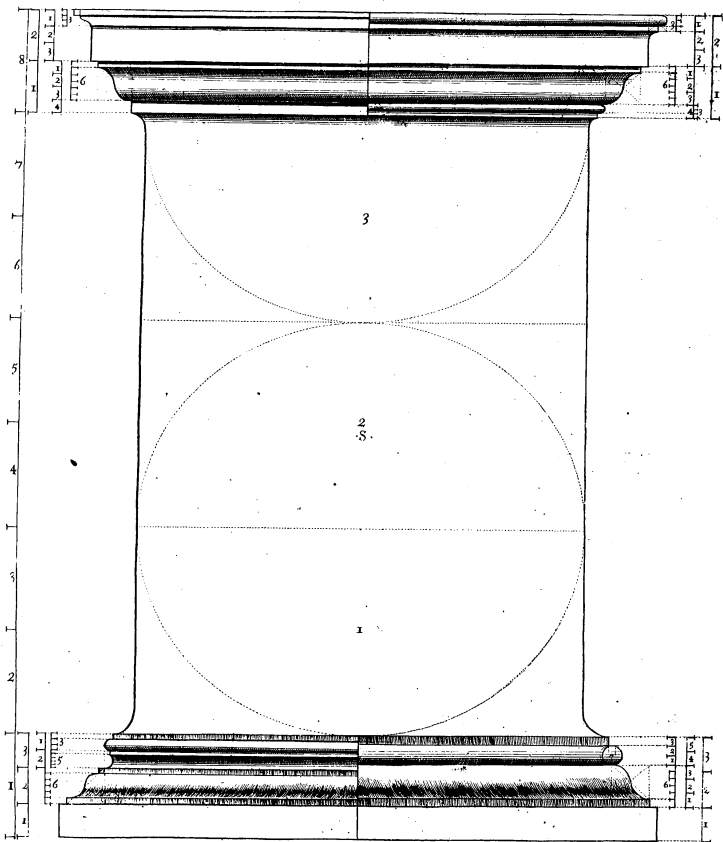
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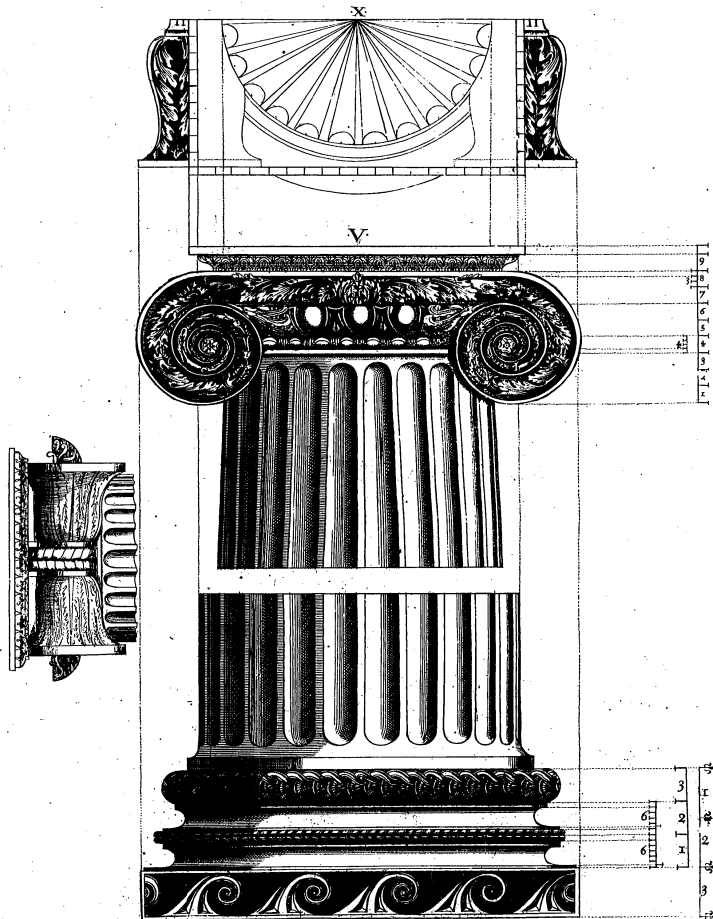
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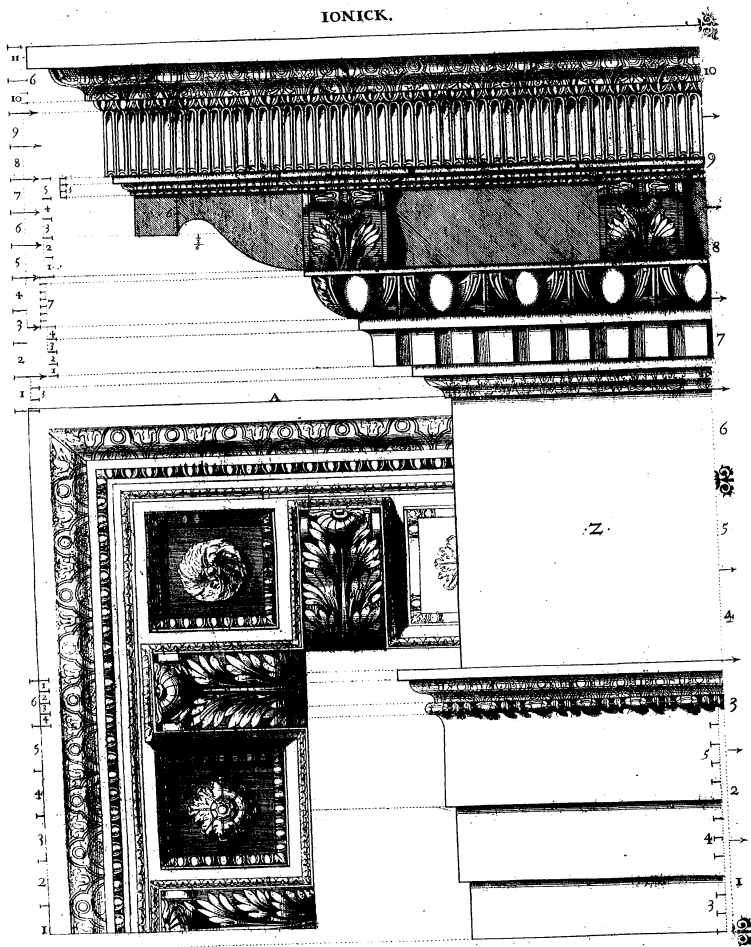
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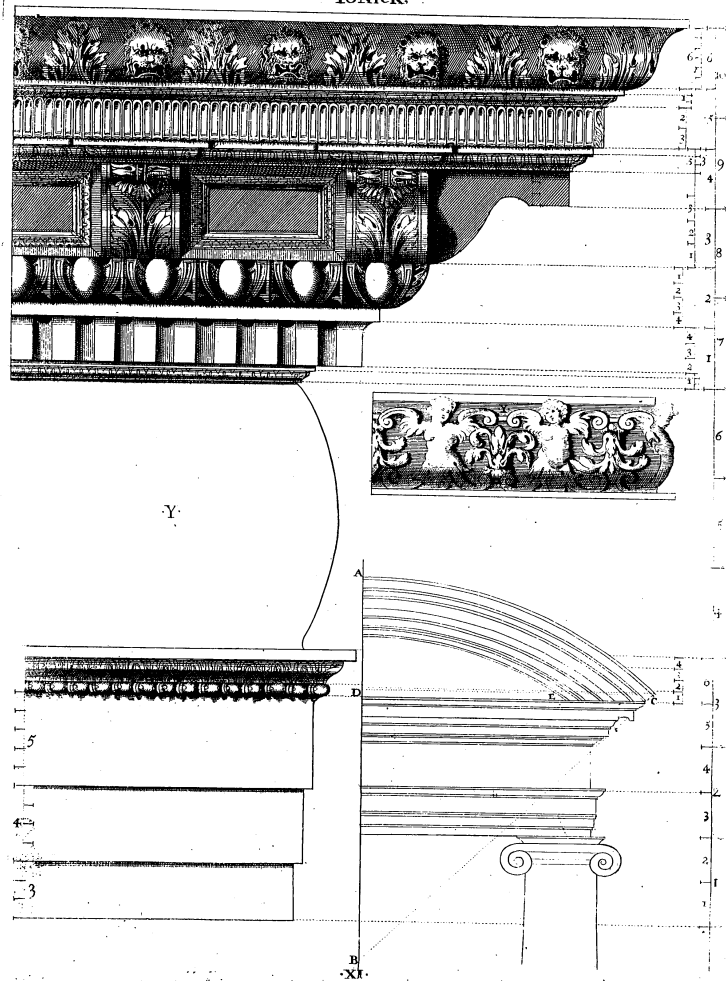


IX.

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IONICK.



CHAPTER V

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The height and
division of the
Frise, noted
The height
division and
projecture of
the Dentiles,
noted K.
The height
the Bultins,
noted L.
The division
and height of
the Chronas,
noted M.

A Treatise of the Corinthian Order, without the Pedestal.

of the Architrave, marked with a Crofs, as is said before. Two thirds of this Corona make the Fascia, and a third is for the Sims, which is set upon the Fascia: the which is divided into three parts, two shall be for the Sims, and the third for its Fillet. Above the Corona is set the O, G, noted N; the height of this O, G, is a seventh part greater than the lesser Fascia of the Architrave; and this said seventh part is the Fillet above the O, G, and the Projecture is in a square; also the whole Cornish must project in a square, adding thereto two Quadrants of a Fillet; and doing this, you have finished the Symmetry and proportion of the Column, according as the most Antient Architects were accustomed both at *Corinth*, *Rome*, *Yves*, and other places. The Reader, and Curious Artist, may see at large in the page following: the great Capital, being on the side of the great Base enriched, a Pourtrac, containing the Architrave, Frieze and Cornish, in a great proportion agreeable to the said Base and Capital heretofore mentioned, noted S; and other pieces, that is, two impost above its great Base, a Profile of the *Corinthian* Volute, and under props of the said Order in a small proportion,

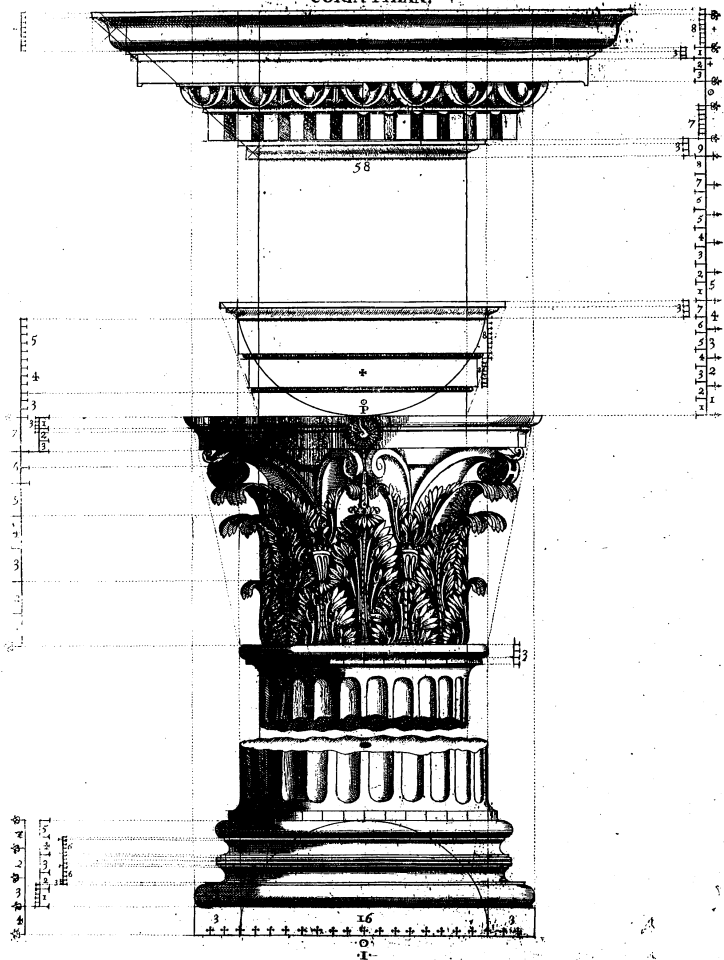
The Antiquity of the Corinthian Column, without its Pedestal.

THIS fourth sort of Column, named the *Corinthian*, imitates the shape of a fair and comely Virgin, neatly adorned, and clothed with rich Ornaments: It would not be fitting to forget the antiquity thereof, and especially its Capital, which was found out by an excellent, and one of the antientest Architects, named *Calimachus*; who for his skill in buildings, and works of Marble, was accounted amongst the *Athenians*, most excellent. And to come to the antiquity of the said Capital, and the invention thereof, it is to be noted, that in the City of *Corinth*, there was a Maid, of Age marriageable, who hapned to be taken with a sickness, of which she died: Whereupon her Nurse or Keeper, conceived such grief and sad fancies of heart, as well for the love that she bore to her living, as to see her so to fall in that flourishing Age, adorned with so excellent Beauty and Virtues, that every time that this good Matron and Governess hapned to find any piece of the Works wherewith this young Beauty was accustomed to busie her self, the same did bring into her mind all the grief and bitterness passed: seeing the which, she was constrained, for a remedy thereof, and to defend her self from the same Accident, or least of so sad a life, to gather together all the said Works and Implements with which the said Maid was accustomed to busie her self, which she put in a Wicker Basket covered with a Tile, the which she caused to be put on the top of the Grave of the said Virgin. And by chance there was found under the Basket, the Root of *Asanthus*: the which being loaded with the weight aforesaid, began at the Spring time to bud forth and seek a place to put forth its Spouts and Leaves, in such manner, as the Branches were compelled to bend and crook themselves downward in manner of the Volute: at which the said *Calimachus* took great delight and pleasure to see the novelty of this Herb, and took thereby a Pattern to enrich the said Column and its Capital, for to use it in the City of *Corinth*, to the which he gave most excellent Symmetry and Proportion, as one may see by the Pourtrac's and Delineations of the said Column and Capital here set forth,

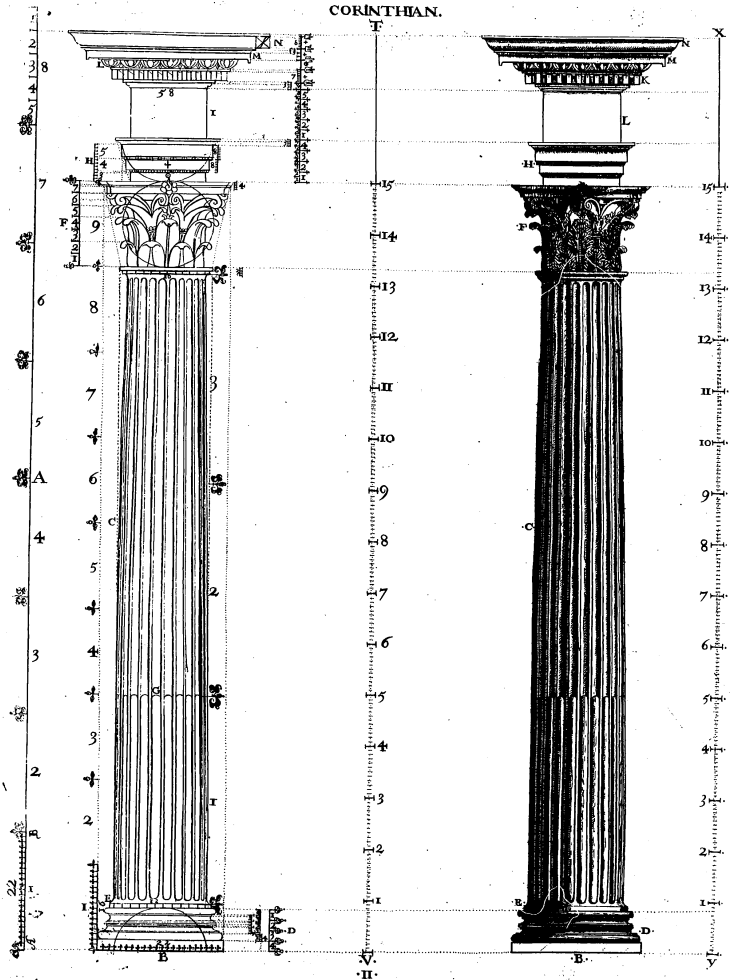
An Advertisement for ordinary Workmen, having only the Hand-practices and use of the Rule and Compasses.

FOR the more ample understanding of ordinary Workmen to help themselves by the said Measures, to erect Columns or Pillars, either for the adorning of Fronts, Porches, Gates, Windows, Garret-lights, or other chief Works which they would enrich with Columns or Pillars: taking notice of the two sides of one of the Columns hereafter set forth of the said first *Corinthian* Order; as also likewise of others following, either of the *Corinthian* with Pedestal, or the *Composite*: that is: of those that are void of Figures and Characters, to bring them to their apparent and exact Perfection, he shall see on the sides of them two Perpendicular Lines and Parallels, the one of which being on the left side of the said *Corinthian* without Pedestal, noted T, Y, V, in its two ends, and that on the right side with X, Y, each of them being divided into fifteen equal parts; supposing each of these parts for a foot, and each of the said feet divided into twelve little Points to shew the twelve inches, which the said foot ought to contain: one of the which inches may be divided into six or into twelve other parts: that by this means more exactly may be seen the Proportions and Measures of the said Columns: by the means of which feet and inches contained in the said two Perpendicular Lines and Parallels, laying a Rule upon the said two Perpendiculars, traversing each of the figures contained in the one, and the other of the said Perpendiculars, beginning below at the Base, two inches under the figure; in the said two Perpendicular Lines drawn from the twelve points, which the said foot containeth, marked with the said 1, there will remain for the height of the said Column, ten inches, at fifteen feet of height, the said Column containing its Base and Capital only: the which the said Artist continuing, ascending towards the top and Cornish of the said Column, shall find the measures of all the particular Members of the Column: as if the said perpendicular lines did begin from the end of the said Cornish, tending downwards; as he shall also do in all other heights of Columns proposed of the like Order, without changing the Pourtrac, changing only other lines perpendicular; as if instead of fifteen feet, which we have supposed, for Example, the said Perpendicular Lines were divided by twenty parts, signifying twenty feet, and each foot into twelve inches, as is aforesaid: and consequently so of all other heights, which shall be propounded to the said Workmen, which have not Learning, but only the practice of the Rule and Compasses; they may by this means be able to help themselves by the said Pourtrac's of Columns, and use them to all such heights as they shall think fit, without changing or defacing the Measures and Proportions of the same.

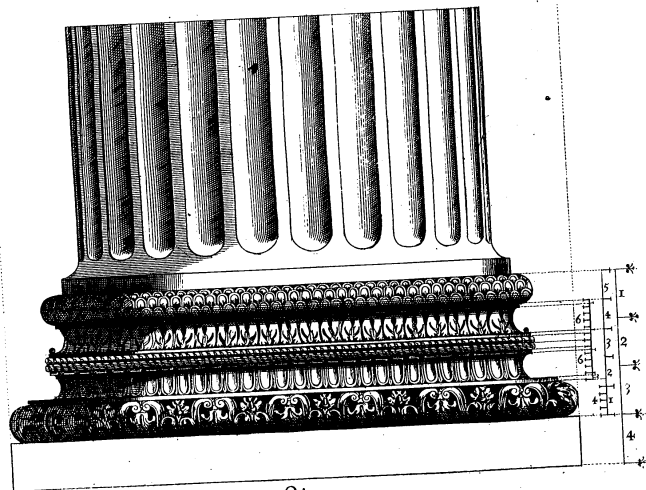
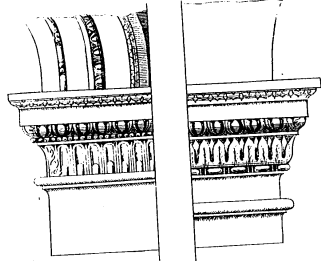
CORINTHIAN.



CORINTHIAN.

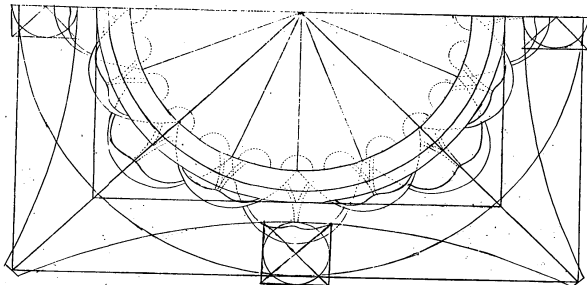


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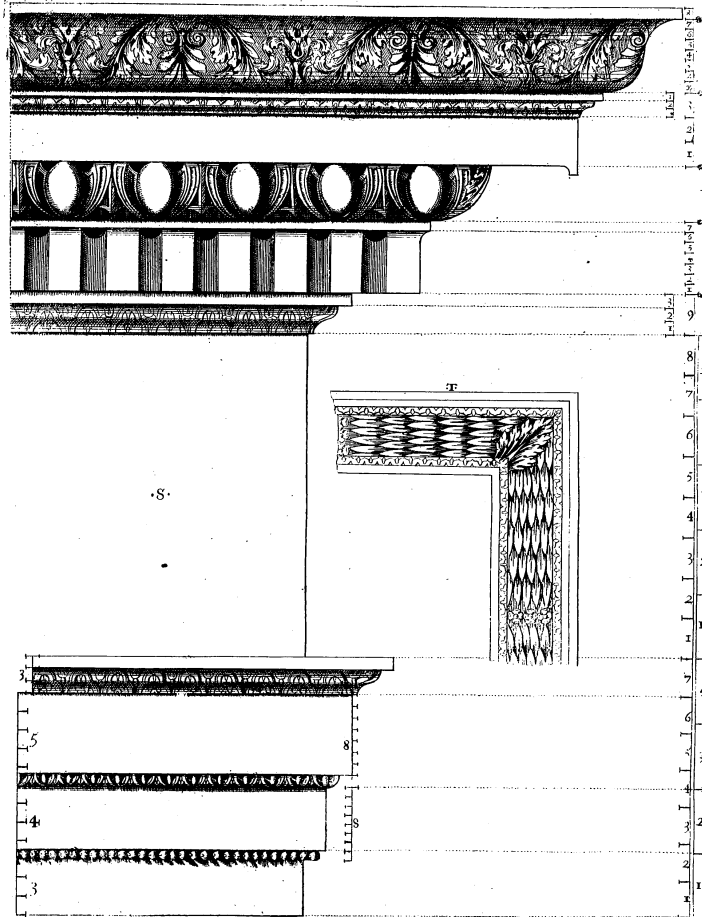
III.

CORINTHIAN.



III.

CORINTHIAN.



A New Treatise of the CORINTHIAN ORDER,

VVith its PEDESTAL.

CHAP. VI.



His *Corinthian* Column is very like to the former, excepting the Pedestal, which it hath more; and likewise that its Cornishes differ from the former *Corinthian*, which seemeth to be far more strong and firm. The height of the Column, noted A, is divided into nine parts, whereof the two first parts below shall make the height of the Pedestal; which two parts being divided into 9, one shall be for the Cornish of the Pedestal, and an other for the Basis; the remainder divide into five parts, whereof three are for the largeness of the Pedestal. The Basis, noted B, divide into five parts, whereof two shall be for the Plinth; the remainder divide into four, one part shall be for the lower Thorus, two for the Scotia, and the rest for the Atragale above the Scotia, whereof the Filler hath the third: the fifth part of the Scotia, is the Fillet above the Thorus; the Projecture is the sixth part of the largeness of the Pedestal; the Projecture of the Members remaining, is such as this Figure sheweth it; and as it is more fully declared in the Basis of the Pedestal, being in a greater proportion on the other side, noted O, in the middle, and below the Plinth of the said Basis. The Cornish of the Pedestal, noted C, divide into two parts, the upper part shall be the Fascia, together with the Simatum divided into three, one part is for the Simatum, the two other parts shall be for the Corona; the second and lower part divide into four, whereof the fourth part shall be for the Scotia; the three parts remaining divide in two, the first part of the two shall make the Fascia above the Simatum; the third of which shall be allowed for its Filler, and the other half shall be the Boulcin under the Fascia or Corona; the projecture of the Cornish, is as the projecture of the Basis, that is of one Quadrat: Upon the Pedestal is placed the Column with its Base and Capital, which divide in this manner; The whole largeness of the Pedestal into six, four shall make the thickness of the Column, and on each side remaineth one part for the projecture of the Base.

The Column, together with its Base and Capital, noted D, hath nine times in height the thickness of the Column below. The Base of the Column, noted E, hath in height the half Diameter of the thickness of the Column below; the height of the which divided into four parts, one of them shall be the Plinth, the three parts which remain, divide into five, whereof one part shall be the upper Thorus; divide afterwards one of these five parts into four parts, and 4 such parts shall be the lower Thorus upon the Plinth; the space between the two Thorus's divide into twelve parts, two shall make the two Atragals of the middle; the half of the one of them maketh the Filler under the upper Thorus, one other half maketh the Filler or Girt above the Atragale, the other half maketh the Filler under the Atragales. The Base being on the right side of the present, in a great Volumn, differeth in nothing from the present but in the Plinth, which beareth the third of the Diameter thereof, whereas the other beareth but a fourth; the Fillet above the Base of the Column, where you see the twelve parts, is made after this manner; Divide the Diameter of the Column below, noted F, into

G

twelve

The whole height of the Column with all its Members, note D.

The division, height and projecture of the Basis of this Pedestal, noted B.

The height, division, and projecture of the Cornish of the Pedestal, noted C.

The height of the body of the Column with its Base and Capital, noted D.

The diminishing of the base of the Column with the largeness and projecture of the Plinth, being upon the Basis, noted E.

A New Treatise of the Corinthian Order, with its Pedestal.

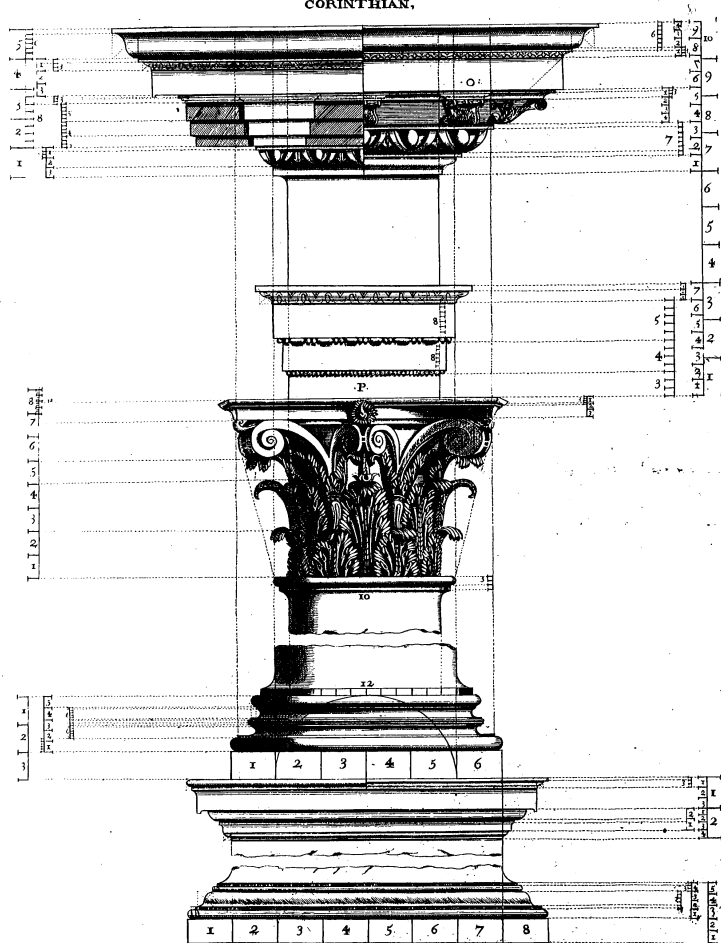
twelve parts, to each side one part: this is the diminishing of the Column, one half is the height of the Filler, and must project one whole part: the Projecture of the other Members is shewed in the Base of the first *Corinthian* Column, which is in a great form on the left side of the same, noted O.

On the Column is set the Capital, noted G, which is as high as the Diameter of the Column below: The height of the said Capital, is divided, as may be seen in the great Capital on the left side, noted P, over the Rose, in the midst of the Abacus. The Volutes and Leaves are made, according to the Declaration of the figure of the said Capital, and are more fully declared in the figure of the great Capital, noted R, over the Rose of its Abacus, being on the right side of the great Base enriched, declared at the end of the Chapter of the first *Corinthian* Column without a Pedestal. Under the Capital is the Atragale, noted H, which hath in height one twelfth part of the largeness of the Column below, the which being divided into three, you shall allow one part for the Filler, and two parts for the Atragale: the Projecture is agreeable to the height: the diminishing of the Column, as that of the first *Ionick* Column, in the third Chapter of the Book. This Pillar may be fluted as the *Ionick*, or as the first *Corinthian*, as it is noted in the Ichnography of the said great Capital of the first *Ionick* Column, noted upon its Abacus N: the said Capital being on the right side of the great *Ionick* Base enriched, in the third Chapter of the Book. Upon the Capital is set the Architrave, Frieze and Cornish: its height is the fourth part of the height of the Column, and is made in this manner: Divide the fourth part into ten parts, allow the Architrave three parts, the Frieze three parts, the Cornish four parts. One seventh part of the Architrave, noted I, maketh the Simatum: the rest divide into twelve parts, whereof the lower Fascia shall have three, the lesser four, and the upper five: this being done, divide the upper Fascia into eight parts, one for the Bead: likewise one part for the Bead is to be allowed to the lesser Fascia, and its projecture and placing, is as the figure sheweth it: The three parts of the ten parts above said, make the Frieze, noted K, as it is above said. The Cornish upon the side, divide into nine parts, one for the Simatum above the Frieze, two for the Boulain, two for the Modillions, and two for the O. G. After this divide the Boulain into seven parts, and allow for the Fillers on both sides two parts: the fourth part of the Modillions maketh the little Sima above the Modillions: which divide into three parts, one for the Filler, and the rest for the Sima: and one fourth part of the upper Sima shall be for the O. G. The rest divide into six parts, whereof one part is the Filler: the projecture of all the Cornish ought to be in a square.

The Modillions, noted M, shall have equal breadth and height, and equal distance: their projecture, as it is to be seen in this figure, and more plainly in the great Cornish on the left side of the said Columns: the which Cornish you shall find, noted O in the Corona, and more plainly in the great Cornish following enriched, noted P upon one of its Modillions. The Ornament of the Friezes of the said Cornishes are on the side designed in small. The height of the Cornish on the left side, noted L, divide into five parts, one shall be for the Boulain with its Filler, two to the Modillions, one to the Corona, and one to the O. G. One third of the Boulain is the Filler. Divide the Modillions into eight parts, the upper shall be joynted to the Corona, another shall be the Sima next the Modillions: the Fascia must be divided as those of the Architrave: the Modillions must be square in breadth, length, height, and thickness: and there must be so much distance, that a Quadrant of the Corona may enter in there: One third of the Corona maketh the Sima. The O. G. must be divided in six parts, the upper maketh its Filler: the projecture of the Cornish must be equal to the height. Being done as aforesaid, you will have the true Symmetry and proportion of all the parts of the second *Corinthian* Column, as the Antients have used, and as may be seen at present in the City of Rome in the *Pantheon*, otherwise called the *Rotunda*.

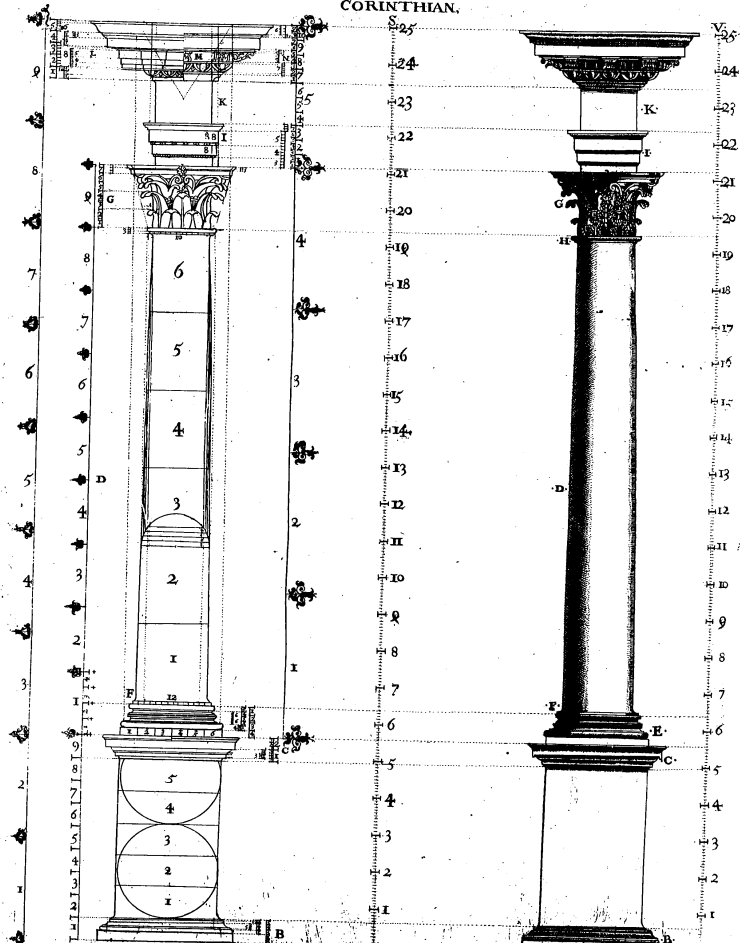


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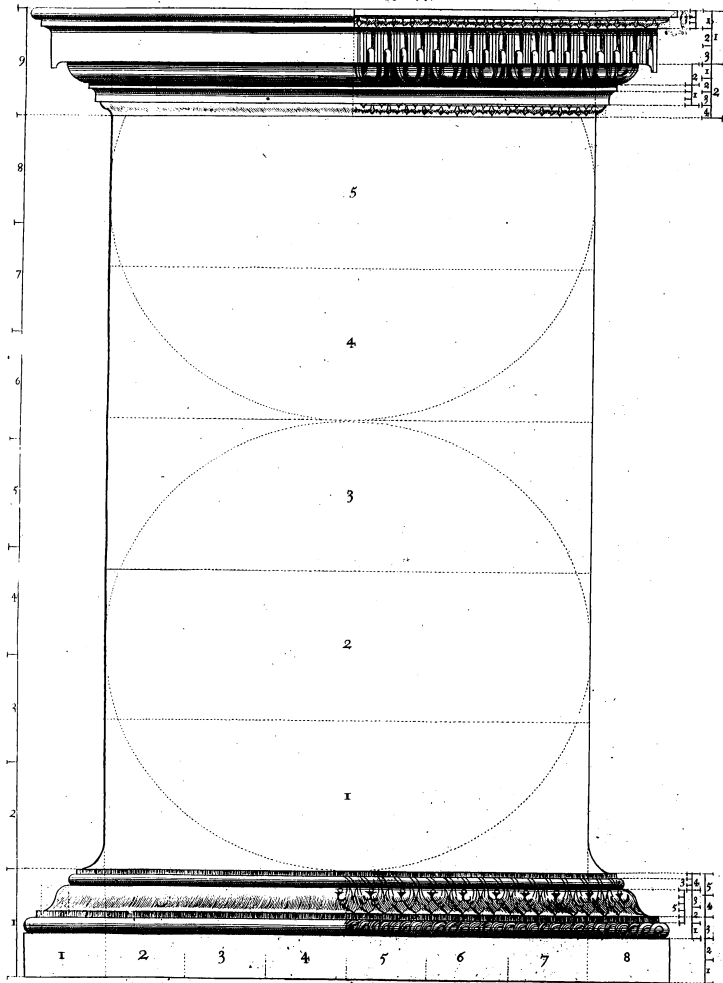
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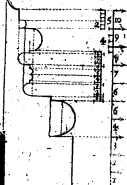
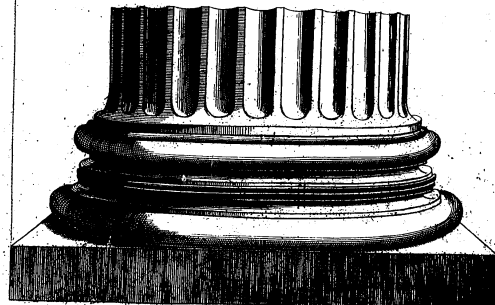
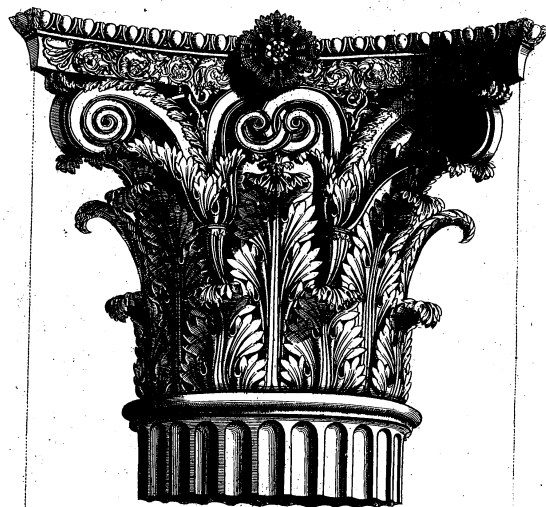


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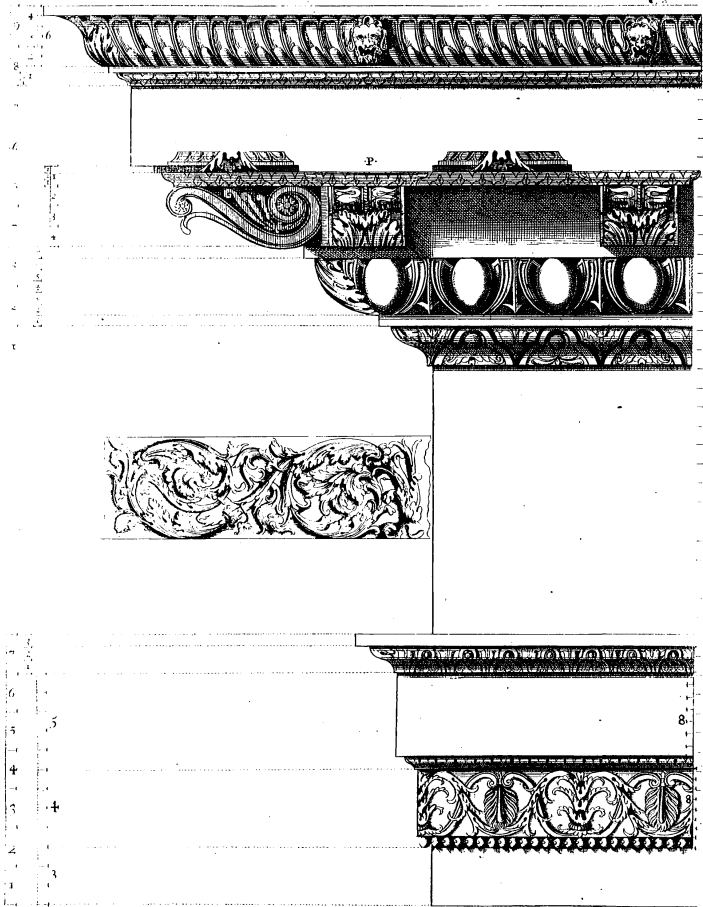
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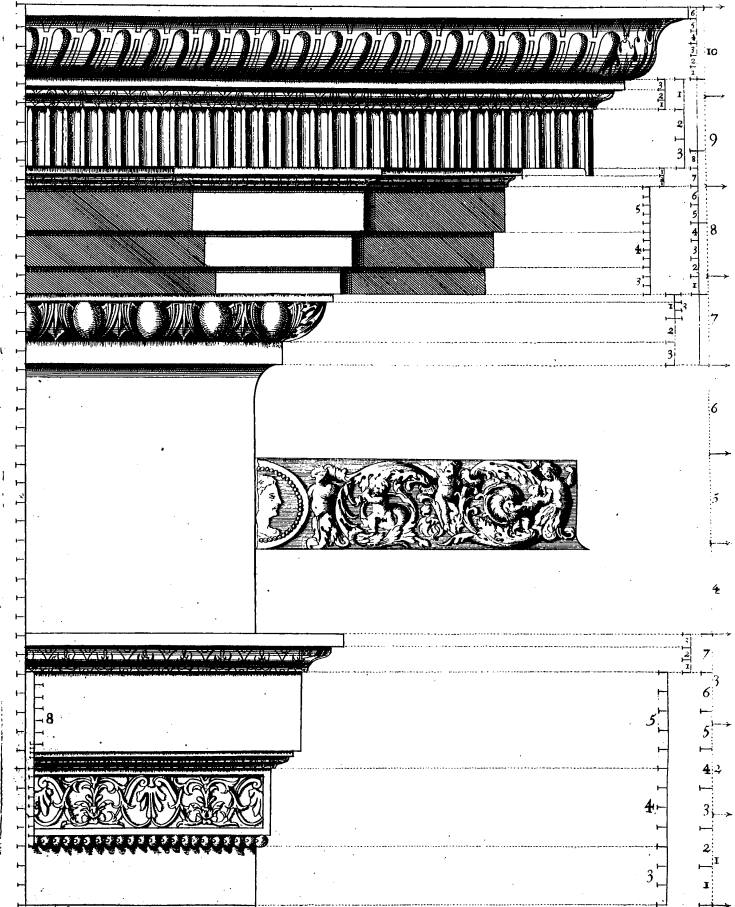


CORINTHIAN.



X

CORINTHIAN.



XI

A New Treatise of the COMPOSITE ORDER.

CHAP. VII.



His fifth Column is called the *Composite*, because it is compounded and gathered together out of the three precedent Orders. The whole height of this Column, noted A, must be divided into thirteen parts, whereof you shall take three for the height of the Pedestal, which you must divide into ten parts, one for the *Basis*, one for the *Corinth*; the half of the parts remaining shall be the largeness of the Pedestal. The *Basis*, noted B, on the left side, is divided into seven parts; two of them for the *Plinth*, one for the *Thorus*; two for the *Sima*, one for the *Scotia*, and one for the *Altragale*. One third of the *Altragale* maketh the *Filler* above the *Scotia*; the *Filler* above hath the half largeness of the *Filler* below. The two parts of the *Sima* shall be divided into six parts; so as the *Filler* on

both sides, shall each have one part: but the whole projecture of the said *Basis*, is one sixth part of the largeness of the Pedestal. The projecture of the Members, is as the figure sheweth: and as may be more plainly seen in the *Basis* of the larger Pedestal on the left side of this Column, noted M.

The *Corinth* of the Pedestal, noted D, must be divided into five parts: one for the *Altragale* with the *Filler*, two for the *Corona*; one third of the *Corona* maketh the *Sima*; the two parts remaining make the *Fascia*: one fourth part of the *Frieze* is the *Filler* under the *Corona*. [The Projecture of the *Corinth* is equal to the Projecture of the *Basis*.]

The *Corinth* of the Pedestal, noted C, must be divided into seven parts, one of them is for the *Altragale* and *Filler*, two to the *Frieze*, one to the small *Boulin*, two for the *Corona*: one part may make the *Simuturn*, and two parts the *Fascia*. Each part or Member must project in a square. Upon the Pedestal is set the Column, which hath such thickness as it is laid in the *Corinthian* Column, that is to say in this manner: Divide the largeness of the Pedestal into six parts; four of them shall be the thickness of the Column, and the two remaining shall make the Projecture of the *Basis*, which is set upon the Pedestal.

The Column, together with its *Basis* and Capital, noted E, is ten times as high as the Diameter of the lowest part of the body of the said Column. The *Basis* of the Column, noted F, hath in height the half thickness of the lower part of the said body of the Column, and hath the same parts and proportions as the *Corinthian*: except that where there is two small *Altragales*, in this there is one small *Thorus*; or, as it is more plainly shewed in the *Basis*, which is in a bigger form on the left side, noted N.

The *Filler*, which is set upon the *Basis*, where you see the twelve parts, is made in this manner: Divide the Diameter of the Column into twelve parts, two of them make the diminishing of the Column on each side: one half part is the breadth of the *Filler*, and one whole part is the Projecture. The Capital, noted G, is the Column, the *Altragale*, the Diminishing, it made, so as it is laid in the *Corinthian*, and as it appeareth also in one of its said Columns. The Column may be fluted according to the *Ionick*, and some also according to the *Corinthian*.

Above the Capital is the *Architrave*, noted H; which divide into six parts, whereof one is for the *Simuturn* with its *Boulin*: which divide into four; one for the *Filler*, two for the *Sima*, one for the small *Boulin*; the remainder divide in twelve parts, five for the upper *Fascia*, four for the second *Fascia*, the other three for the lower *Fascia*: the *Fascia* being divided into eight parts, one is allowed for each bead. Over the *Architrave* is the *Frieze*, with the *Catoozes*, noted I, and is as high as the Column above is thick: divide the *Frieze* into six parts, and one part shall be the *Simuturn*; the *Catoozes* are as large as high, and are hollowed after the manner as they appear in the figure: the space between them is to be square. Upon the *Frieze* is set the *Corinth* of a like height on the left side, noted L; the half of the *Corinth* is the O.G., the other half is the *Corona*, with the *Simuturn* above the *Catoozes*: one 4th part of the *Corona* makes the *Simuturn*; one 7th part of the O.G. shall be its *Filler*. All the parts of the *Corinth* must each of them project in a square. The upper part of the *Corinth* on the right side, noted K, must be divided into six parts: the inferior or lowest part of these parts maketh the *Boulin* under the *Sima*, the three parts make the *Sima*, and two parts make the *Filler* over the *Sima*; it projects its thickness: The *Fascia* hath as much Projecture as the *Simuturn* which is above the *Catoozes*: The upper *Simuturn* hath its Projecture in a square. This is in brief the Symmetry and true measure and proportion of the said Column, which finisheth and accomplisheth its height in thirteen parts, as appeareth by the Columns in *Rome* in the *Amphitheatre*, which at present is called the *Colisias*. The manner how to follow and observe the *Corinth* is shewed very plainly in the *Corinthes*, in a great proportion, on the left side of the said Columns, which is for the more plain understanding, noted P, that on the left side, and that on the right with Q; to the which *Corinthes* are added a *Frouter*, as appears in the Chapter of the *Ionick* Order, with the Rule for its construction, and in that following a *Corinth* of the Rule and Measure of *Vignola* with its Proportions, to the end that the curious may chuse that which pleaseth them best. The *Frouter* is made in the same manner with the *Frontle* heretofore described in the 4th Chapter of the *Ionick* Order, with its Pedestal: but instead of marking the

A New Treatise of the Composite Order.

Arches, as in the Frontlet, you must draw straight lines from C unto A, as many as there is in the Cornish of the Order of which you make it; and then you shall make all the lines to come down upon the line B, as in the Frontlet.

The Antiquity of the Composite Column.

OF the three last kind of Columns, that is, of the *Doric*, *Ionick*, & *Corinthian*, proceedeth an Invention of the Column called the *Composite*, and it is more slender then the *Corinthian*, for it is composed of the three fore said kind of Columns joyntly put together in a good proportion of ten Diameters of height, as it appeareth by the Pourtraicts of them hereafter set forth.

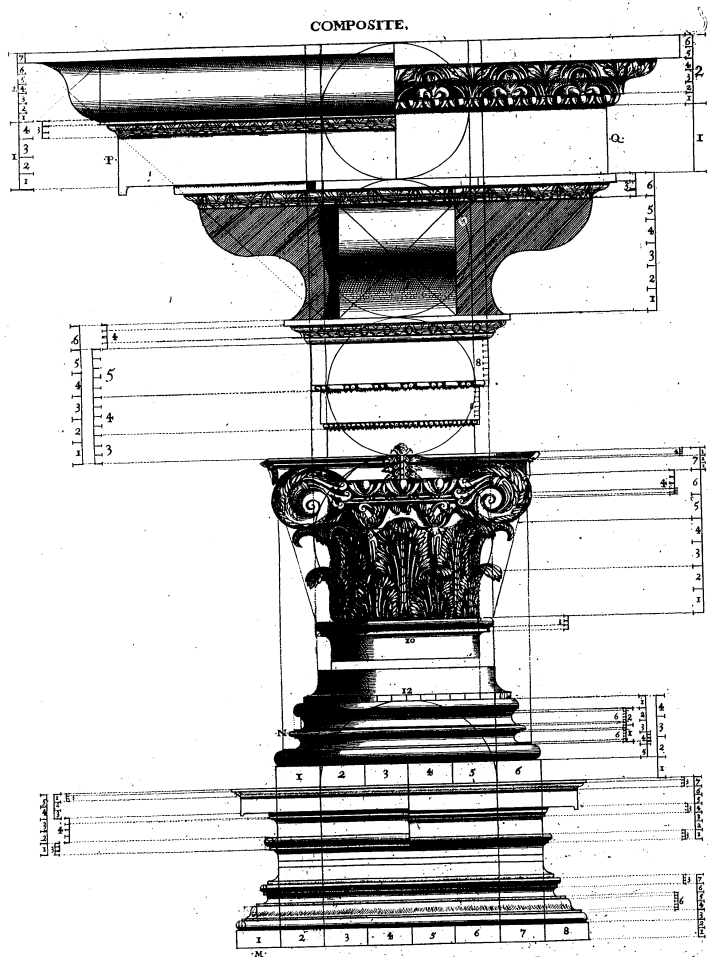
For the benefit of Workmen, as is aforesaid, that have only the practice of the Rule and Compasses, they may observe the two Perpendicular Lines on each side the Column which is finished, the one noted K, S, the other I, V, each of them being divided into 30 equal parts, supposing one of those parts to be a foot, and each foot to be 12 inches, as is aforesaid in the latter part of the *Tuscan* Chapter: the several divisions which each Order doth allow, must be observed; as the lines on each side the *Tuscan* Column are divided in 10 parts, the *Doric* into 15, the *Ionick* with its Pedestal into 20, the *Corinthian* with the Pedestal 25, and this present *Composite* Order into 30, as aforesaid; so observing the Rules that the Author hath set down at the latter part of the *Tuscan* Order, he may use the same in all the rest.

An Advertisement for the Enter Columns, Arches or Portals, and of the divers Measures of Columns of Scamozzi, Palladio, and Vignola, which are at the end of this Book.

WE must now speak of Spaces which *Scamozzi*, *Palladio*, and *Vignola* have observed between the Columns, and for the Portals, Gates, and Arches, for the which they have resolved upon a measure necessary for their perfection: and that I may not be tedious, I will discourse but of one sort, therefore I mean that of *Palladio*, for that I have applied my design thereunto for its variety, beginning then with the *Tuscan* Order, where he nameth his measure a Module, instead of which our *French* Architects have given it the name of a Foot by the Standard: Nevertheless the one cometh home to the other: for that lawfull foot be divided into 12 inches or parts, and one part into 12 points, it is for the better to find out the smallest divisions of the least Fillets: and the Module of *Palladio* is divided into sixty minutes, which meaneth so many parts, as likewise *Vignola* nameth parts of the Module; and all to the same end, to find the better the said divisions. *Scamozzi* nameth it also a Module divided into sixty minutes: whereby it must be noted, that he which would allow the proportion to a Column, ought to use that measure which the Order which he would follow hath used to compass it. 1. *Palladio* hath allowed to the Enter Columns of the *Tuscan* Order, two Modules and a half of distance between the two Columns, to measure the space from the body of one Column, to the body of the other Column below, as you shall see marked in the design that I have made thereof at the end of the Book, where all the Arches, or Portals, or Enter-columns of each Order are, volu'd into two small, to serve for a demonstration only to the Reader: the Arch or Portal of the same Order must have six Modules, and 25 minutes of opening or largeness, to take the space or largeness of the middle of the body of one Column of the said Arch to the middle of the body of the other Column on the opposite side, as it is marked in the said design, with a little Angle pointed in the middle of the bottom of the Column of the said Arches, observing the same in every Order; and the height of the said Arch or Portal, shall have 7 Modules, & 40 minutes from its Plane, unto its Center or Mould, even as it is marked in the said design by little ends of lines pointed. 2. It must be marked in the *Doric* Order, because *Palladio* hath divided his Module into two in this Order only, and the Module into 30 minutes, whereas in others he hath made 40 thereof, the Enter-column of the said Order shall have 7 Modules and a half to measure, as hath been said in the *Tuscan* Order; and the Arch or Portal shall have 5 Modules of opening or largeness, and its height shall have 20 Modules and a half from its Plane, unto its Center or Mould, as it is said of the *Tuscan* Order. 3. Of the *Ionick* Order, its Enter-column shall have two Modules, and one fourth of distance; and the Arch or Portal shall have 7 Modules and 15 minutes of opening or largeness; and its height shall have 11 Modules from its Plane unto its Mould to measure, as it is said here above. 4. Of the *Corinthian* Order, its Enter-columns shall have two Modules of distance, and the Arch or Portal shall have 6 Modules and a half of largeness, and its height shall have 11 Modules 10 minutes from its Plane unto its Mould, measuring as here above. 5. Of the *Composite* Order, its Enter-columns shall have one Module and a half of distance, and the Arch or Portal shall have 7 Modules and 15 minutes of opening or largeness; its height shall have 12 Modules and 20 minutes from its Mould, measuring as here above; and *Vignola* alloweth to all the Order, to the Arches or Portals two lines, their opening or largeness for their height, to measure the said largeness of the corner of the Base of one Pedestal to the other, excepting the *Corinthian* Order Pedestal, to which he alloweth in height one Module more. It must be considered that the Columns of the Arches or Portals must have projuncture from the Pilasters against which they are placed, one third part of a Module more then their half, because that the Projuncture of the Impost goeth forth just the half of the Column: and this shall be a general rule to be observed in all the five Orders.

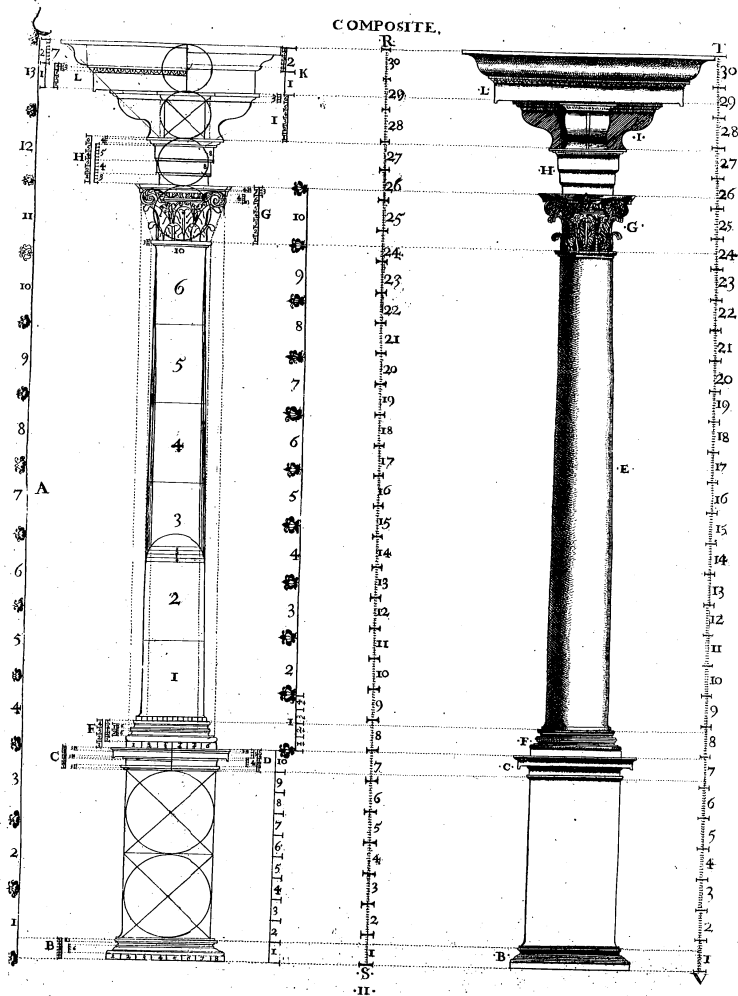
I shall not discourse here of the divers Proportions which the Architects here above named have given to the five Orders of Columns, and whereof the design and Profiles of Columns that are reprinted in forest Prints at the end of the Book, because that upon them the said Proportions are described in brief; the which I believe might be sufficiently intelligible for those which shall allow themselves the leisure to read the seven Chapters contained in this Book with attention, which shall furnish them with the opening and knowledge of the proper names and words particularly used in Architecture, without the knowledge of which it is very hard to understand it well. There are Rules also for diminishing of Columns; Likewise how to make the wreathed Column of *Vignola*, translated out of *Italian* into *French*, and out of *French* into *English*: Likewise you may be satisfied that you have in this Book the Measures and Proportions of *Travertine* exactly; and you may see at the end of the Book, those of the most famous Modern *Italian* Architects, where it seemeth to me that there is all that one can desire that would learn Architecture; the others being but weak imitators of this, will never have much authority.

COMPOSITE.



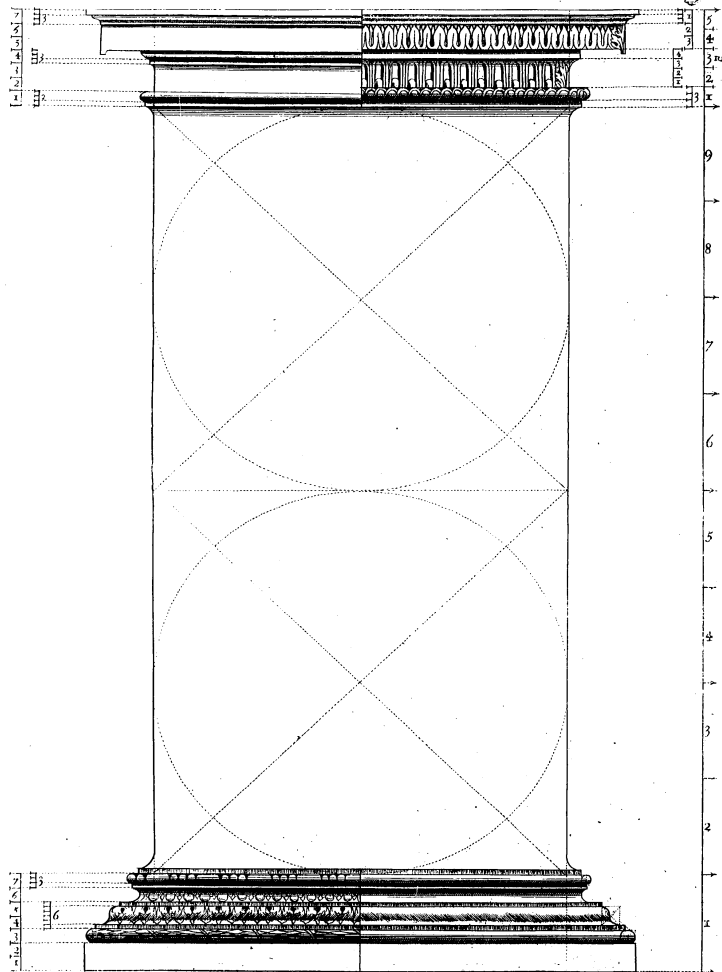
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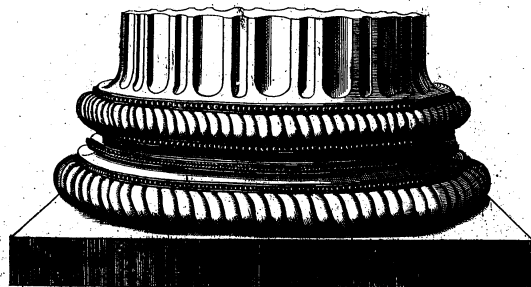
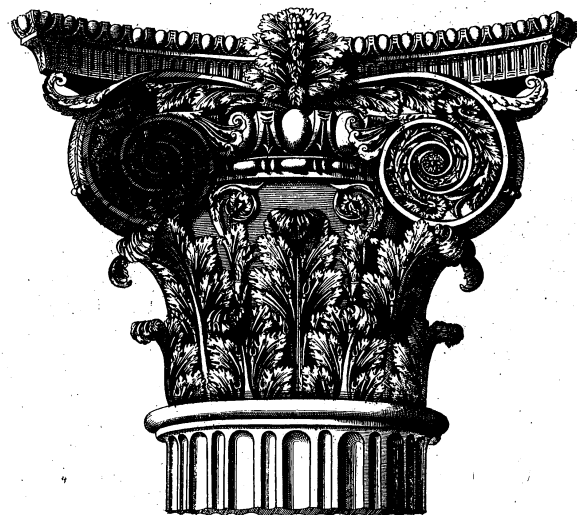


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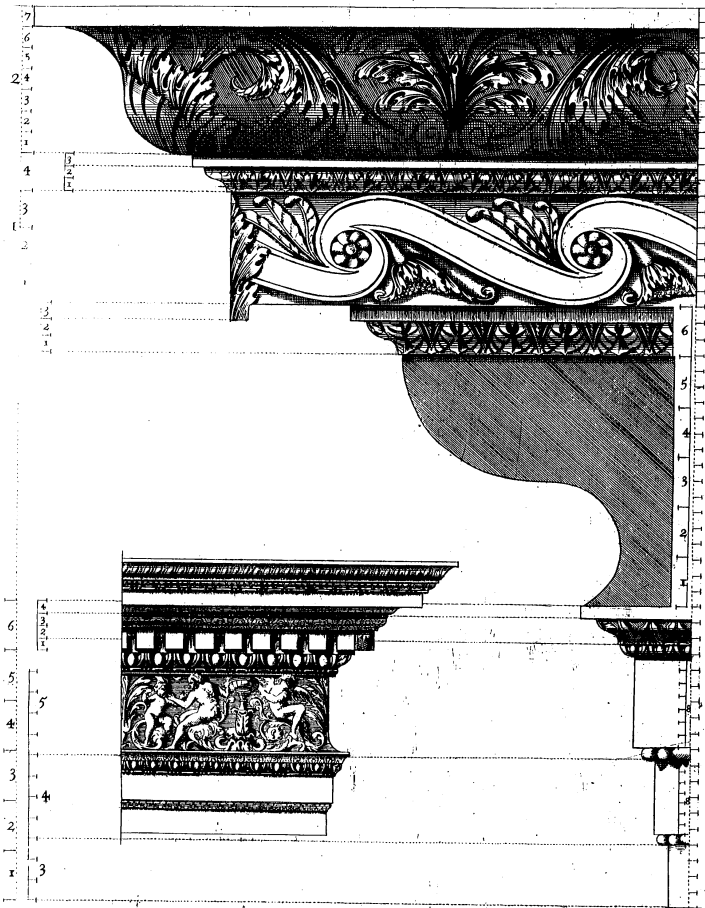
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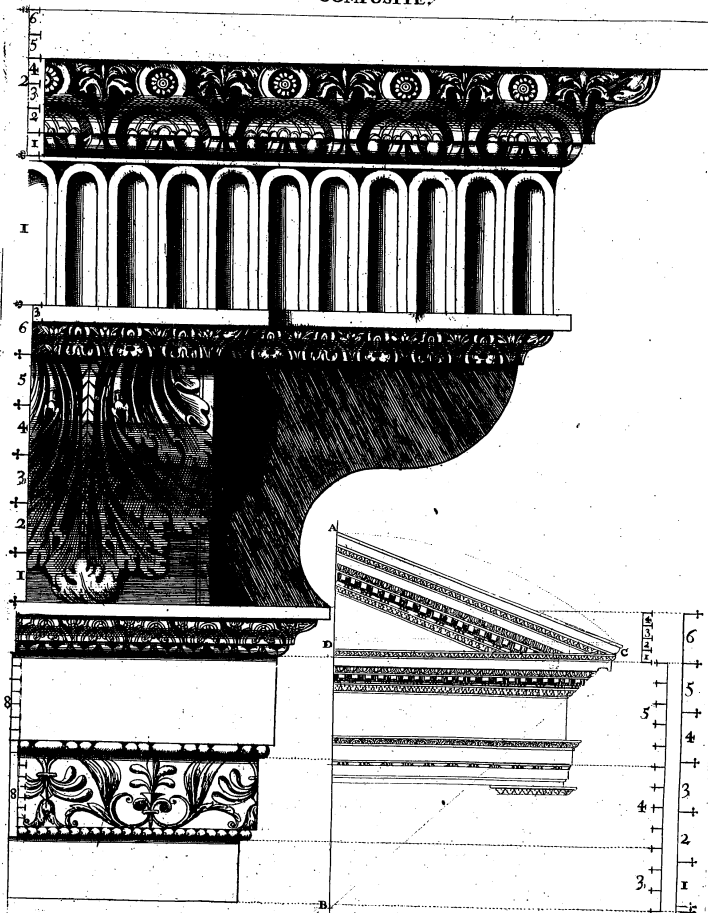
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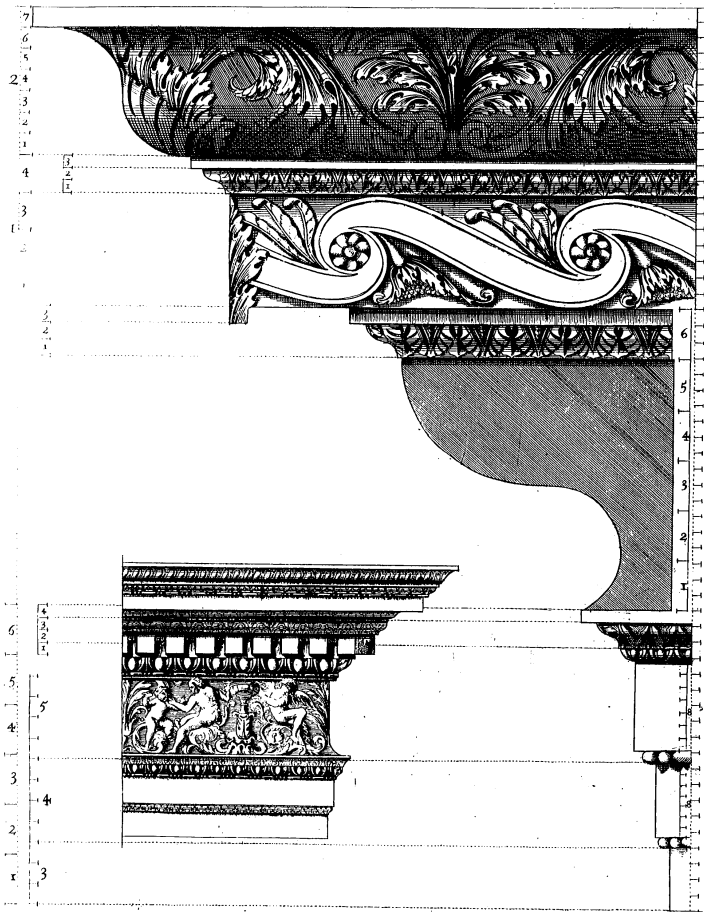
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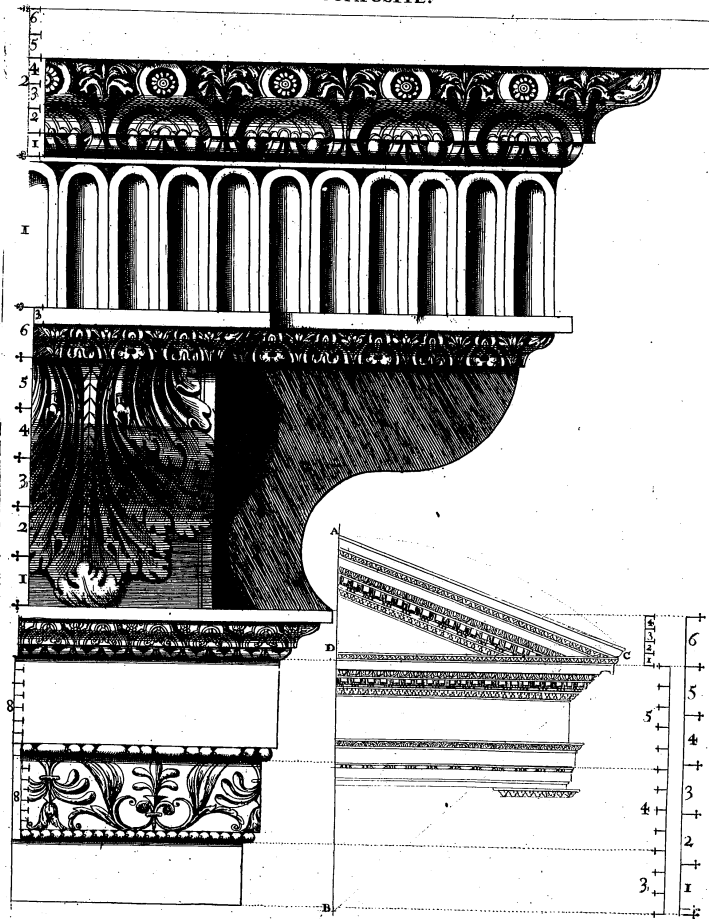
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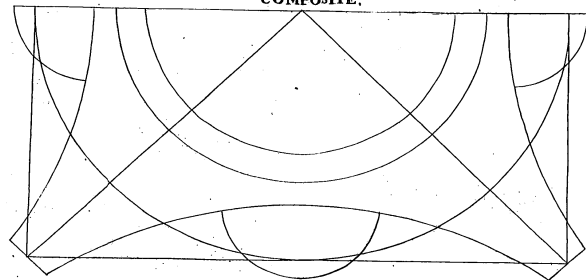
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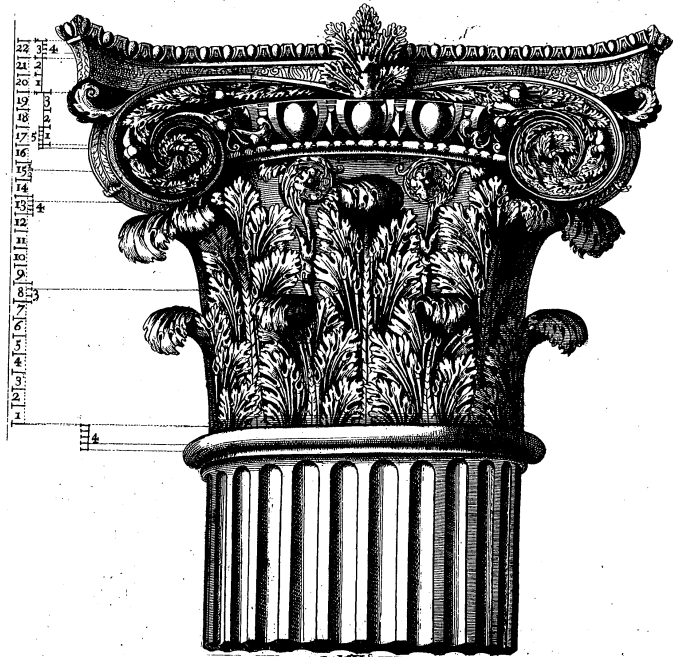
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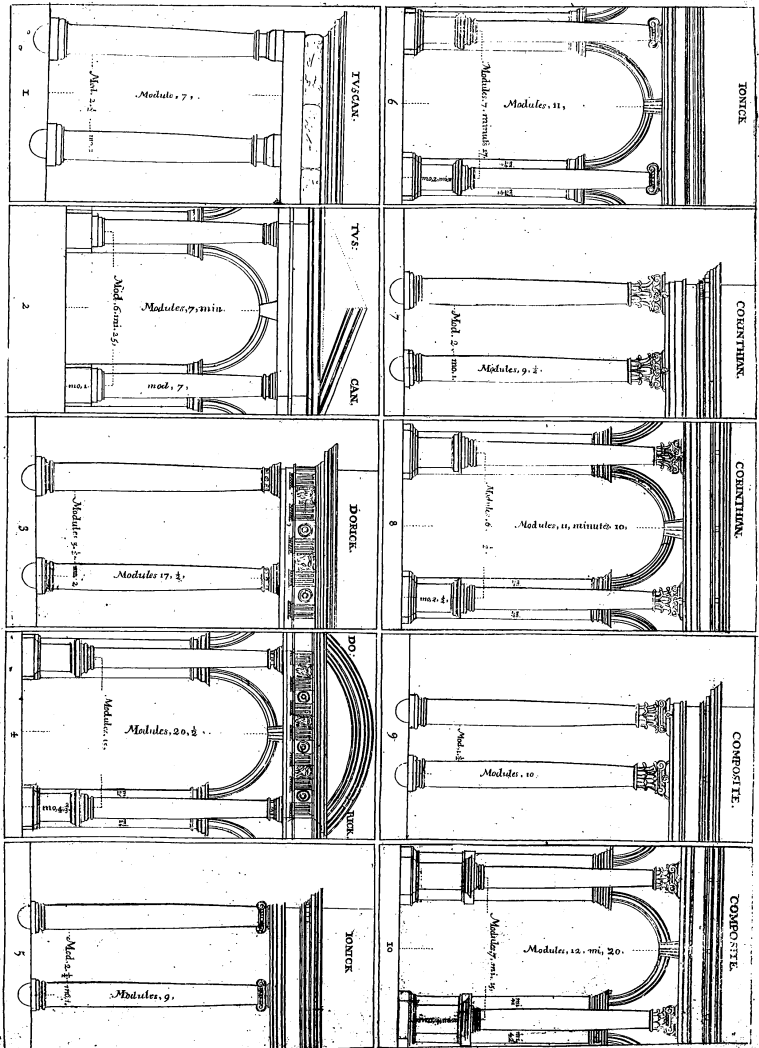


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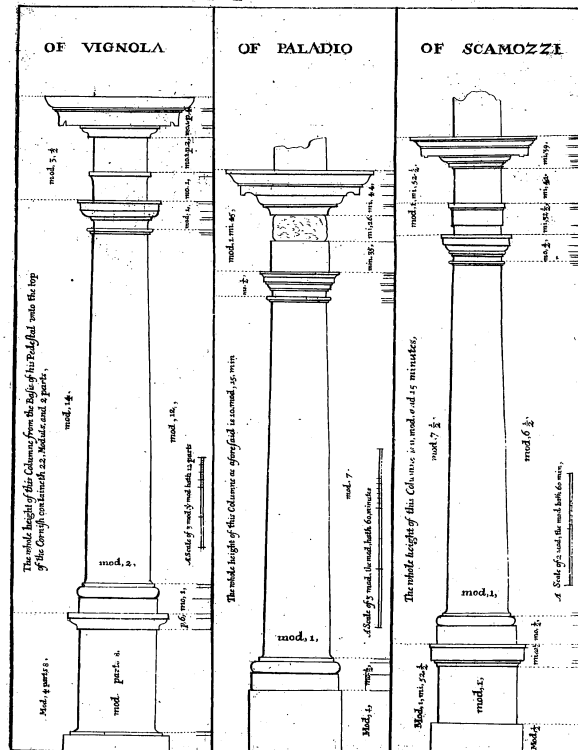
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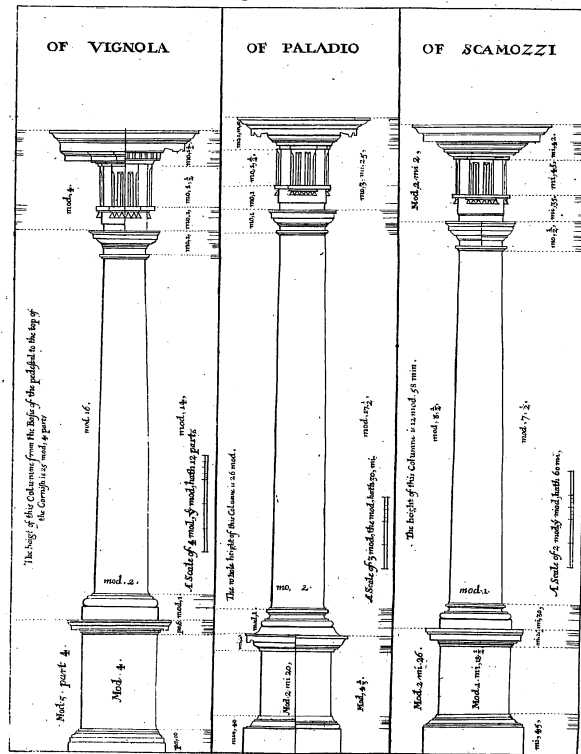




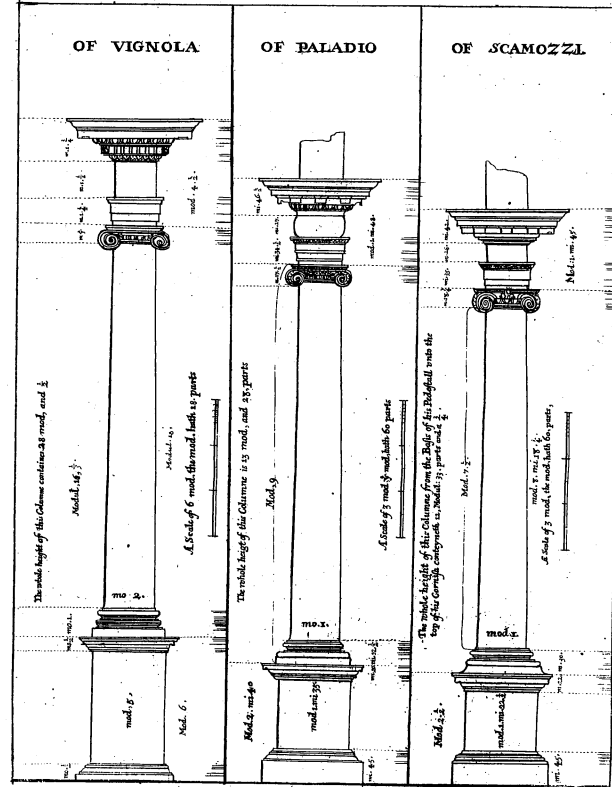
Different proportions of the Tuscan order



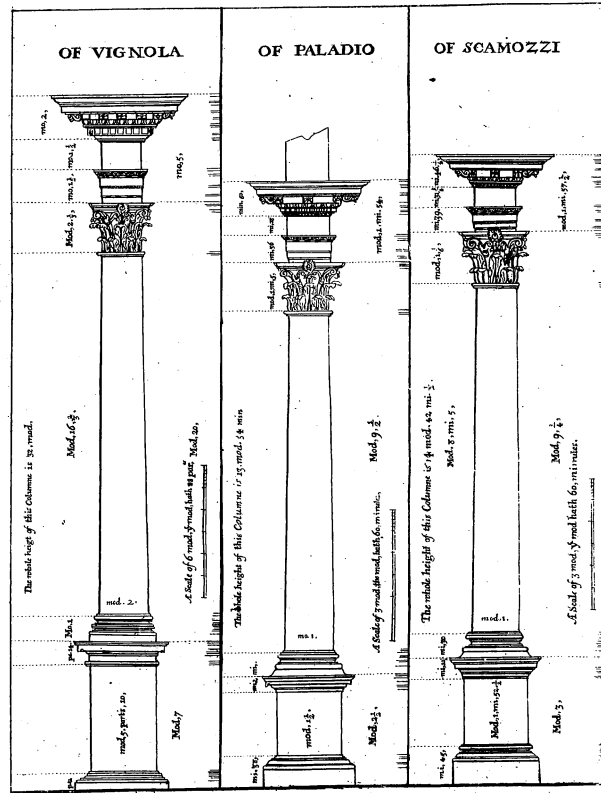
Different proportions of the Dorick order,



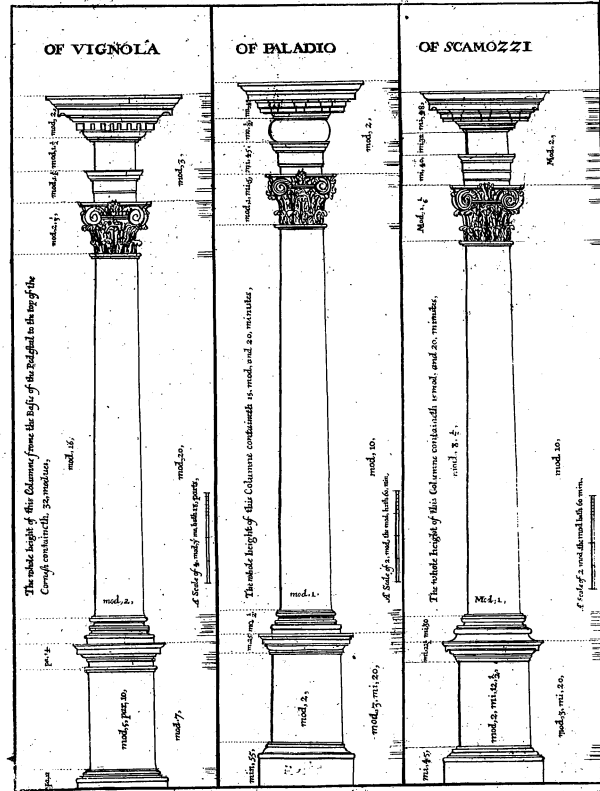
Different proportions of the Ionick order,



Different proportions of the Corinthian order,

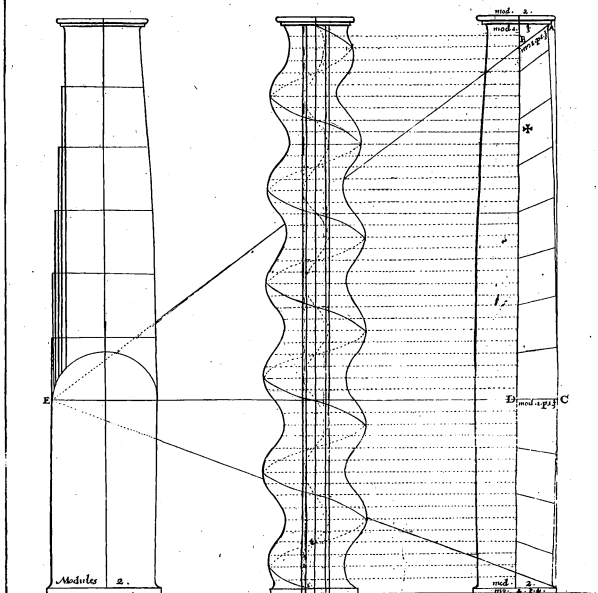


Different proportions of the Composite Order,



Rules for denimithing of Columnes, & for the wreathed Columne of Vignola.

The denimithing of this Columne of Vignola, is like that of Mouldere the denimithing of the Columne & use of Vignola. He faith that having Ordred the measure of the Column, you must draw a Line infinite beginning at G and continuing by D, thus every the measure C.D. to the point A, until that it divide the perpendicular at the point B, and let A.B. be continued unto E, from thence one may draw as many lines as they will which must come from the perpendicular and goe to the Circumference of the Column, over which carrying back the measure C.D. they shall finde as well above as below, the swelling of the Column, this may be applied to the Ionick, Corinthian and Composite.



To make the wreathed Column like unto those which are in S^t Peters Church at Rome: you must make a Circle which shall be the plane of the little Circle in the middle thereof, for it must extend it self, which you must divide into 8 parts, from the middle thereof by a perpendicular line, with the degree a parallel then divide the whole Column into 16 equal parts which shall helpe to make a spiral line, or rising from the middle and reach for 8 Center to the Column upon which shall be borne the thickness of the Column, lyne by lyne as may be plainly seen. But observe that the 4 figures 2, 3, 4, marked upon the plane ought not to serve but for the first halfe ascent because the beginning proceedeth from y^e Center and from thence upwards ought to follow the degrees of the little Circle wth to the last halfe ascent above for it must also follow that below, where are the 4 figures afore said.

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